

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

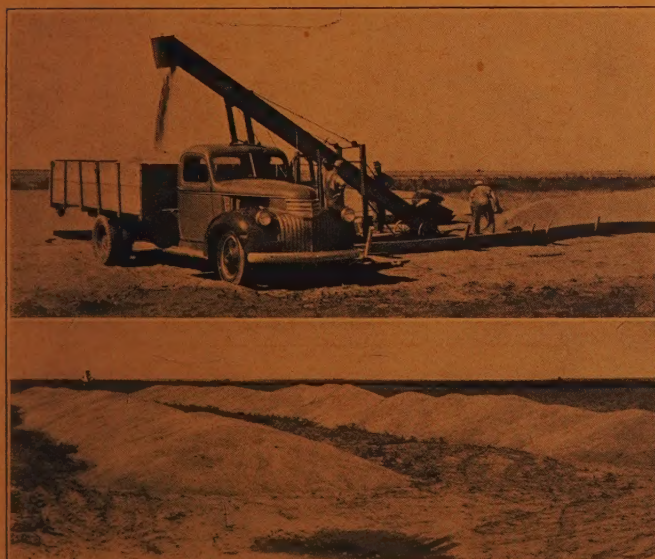
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Your Storage Space After the War
 Watch Out for the Swindlers
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 Poultry Diseases Prevented by Adequate Nutrition
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 Protein Is Essential for Growing Turkeys
 Poultry Feeding During War



Photos by Will H. Clevenger.

Upper left: Wheat being moved from ground at Herb Barr ranch near Tribune, Kan. Upper right: 44,000 bu. of wheat piled on ground at Herefordman Ranch, Cimarron, Kan. Lower left: Long ricks of wheat on ground at A. E. Smith Ranch, Tribune, Kan. Lower right: Wheat brought to Cimarron, Kan., that could find no storage space and was piled on vacant lots. (See article on page 101.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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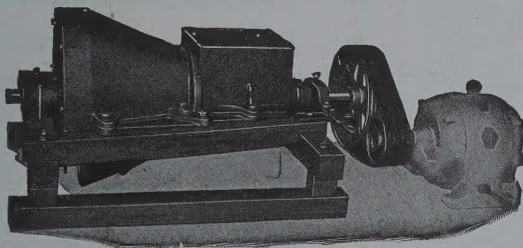
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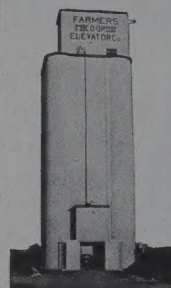
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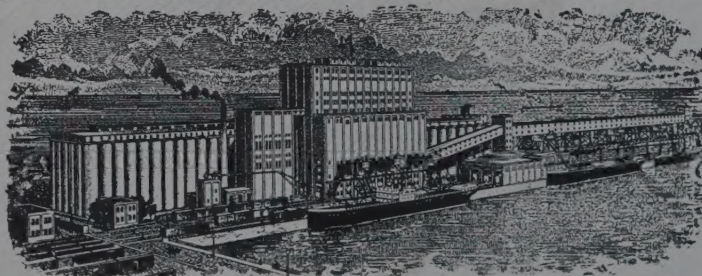
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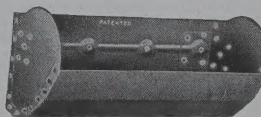
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FOR SALE—Former feed mill, Allegany, N. Y. Excellent bin and floor storage. Bargain for cash. Acme Milling Company, Olean, N. Y.

N. E. IOWA—Going feed and milling business for sale; must sell—called to service. Address 89N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BAGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A quantity of sound recleaned 16-oz. Seamless Cotton Grain bags, darned and patched where needed at \$20.00 CWT. F.O.B. Olney, Illinois. Schultz Seed Co. Inc., Olney, Ill.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Feed store manager, doing large business, one experienced in handling trade along feed lines and capable of handling books. Address 89Q13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANTED—Second man in elevator, capable of cleaning and grading grain. Give age, experience, and wages desired in first letter. McMahon Company, Rapid City, So. Dakota.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Management Grain Elevator or with lumber yard combination. Over 20 years' experience all branches. Address 89Q2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MAN now employed, with 20 years' experience in flour and feed milling and grain business, wishes to make change. Familiar with buying grain and all mill supplies, also formulaes and mixing of stock and poultry feeds. Experienced in traffic work and milling-in-transit rates. Have done some selling. Capable of managing small mill or grain business. Prefer middle west. Only permanent location considered. Write 89Q18, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two Howe 6-ton scales. Complete. Prices right. Farmers Elevator Co., Maynard, Minn.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSEBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

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CONSOLIDATED

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ROBINSON 24" direct connected attrition mill with starter; good condition; \$300.00 Cash. Geo. A. Cook, Norris, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 89Q10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 20 H.P. motor with starter, switch; One Boss airblast car-loader warehouse type; belt drive. 501 East Fulton Street, Lancaster, Pa.

BARGAIN—2 compartment electric Brown Duval moisture tester with complete equipment, in good condition, \$20. E. K. Sowash Grain Co., Crown Point, Ind.

PRICED TO SELL

22" Bauer motor driven attrition mill with starters, \$225.00. 24" Bauer belted type, \$75.00. Monitor corn cracker, \$50.00. Ten ton capacity Howe ball bearing platform scale, \$200.00. Hundreds of REBUILT GUARANTEED electric motors, all makes, types and sizes at money saving prices. Write us on your requirements, ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE

One 28-16 Gruendler, 50-hp. motor; one Miracle Ace direct connected to 60 hp.; one double head 30" Robinson Attrition mill, direct connected to two 30 hp. motors; one Monarch friction clutch flour packer; two No. 3 Barnard & Leas plan-sifters; one Barnard & Leas heavy duty friction clutch bran packer; one Munson one ton horizontal mixer, complete with motor. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

SURPLUS MACHINERY

Hundreds of tons of Roller Bearings, Hangers, Shafting, Steel, Cast Iron, Wood, V, and Motor Pulleys, Flour, Feed, Grain, Bean, Seed Cleaning, Grinding, Mixing Machinery. Hammermills. Attrition Mills. Steam Boilers. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Grain, Bean, Seed Elevator & Coal Business on Grand Trunk Railway.

COUNTRY GRAIN 10,000 bu. cap. ELEVATOR on CKS Railroad—Grain storage

SURPLUS EQUIPMENT—Immediate delivery SONANDER Portable Automatic Sack, Scale SONANDER Stat, Automatic Grain Scale FAIRBANKS Percentage sugar-beet Scales BURTON REBUILT one ton horizontal mixer. GRUENDLER NO. 3 WHIRLBEATER HAMMERMILL with 60 H.P. motor and starter. ELECTRIC MOTORS-STARTERS-SWITCHES.

New and rebuilt. AC and DC BAUER ATTRITION MILLS—electric double runner. Two 36", two 24", four 18", with electric starters. Double and single runner belted attritions and other grinders. One NEW SIZE 3 "EUREKA" standardized four screen two air grain cleaner, to be equipped with full set of sieves for wheat.

LINK-BELT 26x24 two roll coal crusher. Two 40"x24" Portable Belt Conveyors. 2-150 H.P. Wickes steam boilers 64 H.P. WICKES HRT-15 H.P. LEFFELL Scotch Marine & Oil Burner. 2 H.P. Vertical STEAM PLANT-150 H.P.—complete with all fittings. 30 H.P. vertical

3-COMBUSTIONEER 300 h.p. stokers. STEAM ENGINES and STEAM TURBINES. ALLIS ROLLS. 3 double stands 10x36. LEPAGE CUT COFFEE CUTTING ROLLS—9x24 with five extra chills. CASE MILLS—4 double stands 6x12. CASE MILLS—4 double stands 6x18. ALLIS MILLS—3 double stands 6x18. CASE MILLS—stand 3 high 9x24.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE FROM SCOTT'S STOCK. OTHERS LISTED. 1-Marshalltown belt driven ¼" rotary shear at \$387.20. 36" RELIANCE band saw. DELTA Metal Saw. BERLIN Steam Crane New and Used Fairbanks Scales.

RUSH!!

WANTED—Good one ton MUNSON Feed Mixer No. 30 BLUESTREAK Hammermill 2-ENTERPRISE Meat Grinders

WANTED—INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY. Steam Turbine Condenser equal 400,000 lb. steam Let us take care of your inquiries.

WHITE SALES CORPORATION
Scotts, Michigan
Phones 371-372-431

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 89Q9, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 89Q11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 89Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
Subject to prior sale

NEW—2 No. 1 Type W Swing Hammer Feed Grinders, belt-drive, or motor-drive—capacity; screenings 400 to 600 lbs. per hour; shelled corn 1000 lbs. per hour.

USED—30-12 GRUENDLER all steel ball bearing Feed Grinder, with or without fan. 25 to 30-HP.

USED—50-16 GRUENDLER "SUPREME" steel plate, ball bearing Feed Grinder for 50 to 75-HP. Slow speed 1800-RPM.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater for 40 to 50-HP.

USED—Type A ZENITH GRUENDLER Feed Grinder for 30-HP.

USED—SCHUTTE Type F, Model L, Feed Grinder for 50 to 60-HP.

USED—WILLIAMS Model A Miller's Special Screenings and Bran Grinder, belt-drive or motor-drive, 600 to 700 lbs. per hour capacity.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Drop Cage Feed Grinder for 40 to 60-HP.

USED—SPROUT, WALDRON 20" ball bearing, belt driven Attrition Mill.

USED—Type K-33 MUNSON, single motor driven Attrition Mill, direct connected to 15-HP. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—GRUENDLER 2-S-16 Combination Hay and Grain Grinder with feed table for 50 to 75-HP.

USED—GRUENDLER 18"x30" 150 lbs. capacity Batch Mixer with 3-HP., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater Feed Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—PAPEC Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—No. 4 GRUENDLER 1500 lbs. per hour Batch Mixer, belt driven.

USED—GRUENDLER all stainless steel Food Grinder with 2-HP. motor.

ONE—(1) 150-HP. Fairbanks-Morse 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1800-RPM., slip ring motor with starter.

State fully your requirements.

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2915-17 North Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FREEMAN AIR BLAST Tri-Cleaner For Sale. Good condition, "V" Belt Drive. Without motor. Mann & Mann, Hartley, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Molasses feed equipment complete; Eureka, almost new; our machine division takes up all room. Write for particulars, Northland Seed Co., Sidney, Montana.

MOTORS AND BELTS FOR SALE

20 hp Fairbanks-Morse, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 900 rpm, 220 V; two belts, 35 ft. 8½ in.; endless, one rubber and one leather, good as new.

80 ft. of 8 in. well casing for loading out spouts.

J. M. Bergeson Grain Co., Ashton, Ill.

FOR SALE—One No. 35 Fairbanks-Morse Hammermill in good running order. Also one good used Anglo-American molasses mixer. One hopper bin scale, like new. One one-ton Davis Horizontal batch mixer; one-half ton Davis Horizontal batch mixer; one 15 h.p. electric motor and starter; one Jay Bee No. 3 Hammermill, v-belted to 65 h.p. Continental 6-cylinder engine. Wenger Molasses Mixer Co., Sabetha, Kansas.

MOTOR WANTED

WANTED—Good late model 15 h.p. totally enclosed, ball bearing, fan cooled, 900 speed motor. 60 C. 3 P. 220 v. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, O.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 20 h.p. Type N. B. Fairbanks Morse Kerosene Engine. Hammond Co-op Grain Co., Hammond, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY demands that you offer for sale all machinery for which you have no further use if in a usable condition. Many of your brother grain-feed dealers are in need of such machinery. The "Machines For Sale" columns of Grain & Feed Journals can assist you in the disposal of such machinery. If the equipment is no longer usable as a whole, those parts which can be used should be taken from it and the balance disposed of. Scrap the Scrap and Snap the Jap.

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Owner		
Hauler		
Grain	Grade	Dockage
		%
Gross		
Tare		
Net		
Total Dockage		
Net Pounds		
Bushels		
Price	Amount \$	
Storage Ticket No.		
Check No.		
		Station
No.	19	
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Name of Firm or Buyer
(Illustration is one-half size of original ticket.)

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CHICAGO, ILL.

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\$500.00**

A reward up to \$500 will be paid by the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons burning or attempting to burn any mill or elevator property insured in "THE MILL MUTUALS."

Report any evidence immediately to the

Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

400 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

WANTED For VICTORY



**Waste Paper
Old Rags
Scrap Metals
Old Rubber
GET IN THE SCRAP**

SELL TO A COLLECTOR OR GIVE TO A CHARITY

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 12, 1942

SICK WHEAT is generally a result of a wet harvest. If you take in any damp wheat watch it vigilantly and turn it occasionally.

THE ABANDONMENT of short line railroads gives the operators of modern elevators on main lines more territory to serve.

THE NEW GRADES for soybeans call for the more accurate testing of the moisture content of each shipment. Better get a new chart NOW.

ADVANCING freight rates will make it to the advantage of country grain shippers to reduce their daily bids to growers, if they have the courage to buy any.

SELLING STORED wheat gets more elevator operators into trouble than any other bad practice, because they can not give clear title to the grain they deliver.

THE CEILING for your service charges are the same as the charges you made for the same service last March, as is clearly stipulated in article elsewhere in this number.

AN ORDERLY elevator office with a prominent bulletin board for advertising Farmers Wants attracts enough extra business to justify the investment. Try it.

TRUCK OPERATORS should not let the O.P.A. administrator overlook the urgent need of new tires for moving grain to the elevator and feed for livestock to the farm. Food is needed to win the war.

A BOUNTIFUL SUPPLY of water in a tank adjacent to an isolated Michigan alfalfa mill saved the plant from complete destruction. Water is cheap until the fire starts, then its value immediately jumps 1000%.

A POORLY COOPERED box car can not be depended upon to deliver all of the grain you entrust to it. One hour spent in careful cooping will generally net the shipper more than a day spent with the stubborn claim agent.

GLAZED WALLS of elevator cupola reduces resistance to force of grain dust explosions and minimizes damage to cupola when an explosion does occur. Glass also provides better illumination and permits better ventilation.

BURSTING storage bins emphasize the necessity of inspecting foundations and walls more frequently and replacing and bracing the weak portions. Repairing in advance is far less expensive than rebuilding after the fall.

RALPH OVERMAN of McGrawsville, Ind., enclosed Federal Regulation Credit notices with his monthly bills and in the next four days his Accounts Receivable were reduced \$4459. Slow payers hesitate to ignore the wishes of the Government.

EVERY AUGUST weeds around country elevators dry up and invite locomotive sparks to come and do their work. The far sighted elevator owner makes it his special duty to cut or burn these dry weeds and thereby minimize the danger to his plant.

COUNTRY GRAIN buyers owe it to themselves and their farm patrons to keep on the look-out for small grain of high moisture content. No grain of more than 14% moisture content should be stored in bulk, unless efficient facilities for drying or turning are at hand.

EXCESSIVE PRECIPITATION in many sections of the country has resulted in a greater crop of weed seeds than usual and complaints are already being received because green weed seeds accelerate the heating of small grain containing the seeds. Grain elevator operators generally will keep a vigilant look-out for the green seed hazard, but all can help their farm patrons to avoid heavy loss by warning them to inspect frequently small grain stored in bulk.

THE LARGE STOCKS of soya beans combined with a record crop of 186,000,000 bushels now promised for 1942 would naturally depress the price below a dollar, but the AAA has announced it will pay \$1.60 per bushel. Evidently the bean market is booked for a hot time with sky rockets.

THE MARKED success of the Indiana campaign for the cleaning of dirty seed wheat is encouraging growers of other sections to select the best milling wheat obtainable and cleaning seed thoroughly before planting. Discriminating grain buyers are always glad to pay a premium for wheat of superior quality.

INVITE THE LOCAL Fire Department members to inspect your plant not only for suggestions as to how you can reduce the fire hazards, but also to familiarize the fire fighters with your plant. The more familiar they are with your plant, the more efficiently will they combat the flames.

HEAVY MIXTURES of rye in wheat is encouraging grain buyers to discount all deliveries in hope of inducing growers to select seed of an approved variety and clean it thoroly. The most favorable weather will not produce premium wheat, even tho it is planted on the best soil with a liberal amount of fertilizer.

THE GRAIN DEALER who builds an annex adjacent to his elevator and spouts grain from annex to boots of elevator leg or from cupola of elevator to boot of annex leg is wasting power and losing weight by abrasion. Reversible conveyor belts from elevator cupola to annex would expedite and reduce the cost of transfer.

SCARCITY OF FARM labor continues to increase the demand for mechanical corn pickers. Husking contests have stimulated interest in the ability of fast workers but the cost of operating the machine picker is much less than hand husking and faster, so it behooves the country buyer to install a cleaner that will remove the husks and stalks as well as the cobs, if he wishes to avoid wasting corn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATORS handling side-lines and being burdened with slow accounts owe it to themselves and their fellow merchants to join in advertising the new Federal Government regulations on excessive credit. Retailers generally are suspending credit to dead-beats and slow payers so that the few merchants failing to participate in the suspension of credit to those undesirable customers simply have gone out of their way to court trouble. Many merchants are obtaining the payments of old accounts by denying the sale of any more goods on credit. Merchants who neglect to join heartily in the Government's campaign against inflation are inviting a fresh supply of slow accounts.

GRAIN SHIPPERS would promote their own interests by avoiding the loading of box cars above a line twenty-four inches from the roof. Every shipper is anxious to load each car as heavy as practical, but if a car is loaded so heavily that the sampler cannot obtain a true average sample of the car's contents, then appeals from the grading of the car's contents is sure to effect more delay in releasing the box car.

THE FLOOD of emergency bulletins issued by the various departments of the Federal Government keep alert grain dealers studying the requirements and limitations of the new orders. Doubtless most grain merchants are eagerly striving to obtain a clear understanding of their rights and responsibilities under the new orders, but many of the orders admit of different interpretations and thereby add confusion to the economic life of grain dealers who are really anxious to comply.

POOLING OF EQUIPMENT used for delivering purchases of farm supplies from elevator to buyers is saving tires and wear on trucks, so it is planned that more grain will be hauled to market by elevator trucks than ever. In some country markets merchants are pooling all of their transportation problems in the hope of expediting and facilitating the delivery of goods to farmers as well as the hauling of farmers' grain to market, thereby utilizing the full capacity of every truck both ways on each trip.

GRAIN SHIPPERS owe it to themselves to give close attention to the marked capacity of each car into which they load their grain for transportation, as under the new ruling of ODT the minimum weights stenciled on the side of each car will govern the billing for freight instead of the capacity of the car ordered by shipper. However, shippers are expected to load each car to within 24 inches of the roof in order to facilitate samplers obtaining a true, average sample of each car's contents.

FIRE INSURANCE is so inexpensive owners of modern elevators equipped with machinery of late design and filled with grain of high value have no excuse whatever in going without protection against fire loss. Years ago when fire insurance cost several times as much as at present, many elevator owners persisted in carrying their own risk, but as the size and value of grain storehouses increased fewer owners dared to carry their own insurance. Gradually all observing elevator owners have applied themselves earnestly to the correction of all known fire hazards and by reducing the number of elevator fires and the amount of fire losses they have greatly reduced the cost of fire insurance. A most commendable work in which all elevator owners should be happy to cooperate.

THE PALOUSE (Wash.) Grain Growers awarded the farmer delivering the first load of new crop peas two sacks of flour, thereby stimulating nearby growers' interest in rushing their crop to market and calling attention to their marketing facilities in a most effective manner. Try the first load premium offer, it helps to start the new crop to market.

WHITE CORN continues to command a most attractive premium in all markets. Last Friday one car of No. 2 sold at \$1.05¼ on the Chicago Board. On the same day, in the same market No. 2 yellow sold at 87½ cents a bushel. If corn growers persist in ignoring the preferential claims of white corn, some inventive chemist will devise a simple bleacher that will do away with this old color discrimination.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators generally are willingly co-operating in encouraging the gathering of scrap metal and rubber from the farmers of their area. Merchants in no other line of business have closer contact with farmers than the grain elevator managers, all are anxious to contribute in every way they can to the winning of the war, and many are co-operating with local salvage committees in encouraging farmers to bring in their scrap metal and rubber. The chairman of the War Production Board has expressed the conviction that the farmers of the United States of America have more scrap metal than would be needed to duplicate the world's supply of battleships. You and your farmer patrons can help materially in getting scrap where it will do the most good.

Subsidies to Hide Blunders

The easy way to escape the direct consequences of a bad policy is to pay a subsidy to minimize the harm to a group or class. The effect is merely to transfer costs from consumers to all the taxpayers.

For the benefit of the wheat growers of the Pacific Northwest the government heavily subsidized the milling of flour for export to China and the Philippines.

Now high authority at Washington is toying with the thought of subsidizing sale of soybeans at low prices to processors to enable them to distribute the meal product in competition with other feeds. The scheme has its precedent in the sale of 125,000,000 bus. of wheat as feed at a reduced price, and likewise at the expense of the taxpayers.

The group receiving the subsidy never gets all that it costs the public since the cost of administration must come in between as a perquisite of the bureaucracy.

Just how much of a load can the tax collecting system carry without ultimately breaking down?

Watch Out for the Swindlers

Indiana grain dealers have established the reputation among the swindlers of the land as being "easy marks" and, sad to relate, they do suffer more from these traveling sharks than the grain dealers of any other state. In fact, the Secretary of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has reported more of these nomadic swindlers than the trade associations and the state and local officials of any other state. More vigilance on the part of the victims would apprehend more of these traveling swindlers' and place a permanent check on their activities.

One feature of the grain business which makes it more attractive to the swindling gypsies is that the elevator office generally stands apart by itself so that it is easy for the fakir to get away as was the case of the swindler carrying the Florida license reported in our Indiana news column this number.

We would greatly appreciate full particulars regarding any swindler trying to collect money from grain dealers in our name. His license number, make and model of automobile he drives, as well as a personal description of the fake salesman, will be published to the trade. Keep on the lookout for these impostors.

Your Storage Space After the War

Grain elevator owners everywhere have been busy providing space for the protection of the surplus crops of the grain belt, and naturally all are providing space greatly in excess of the normal needs of the trade. So many of the fighting nations are now at the point of exhaustion it is not expected that the war will continue indefinitely, but after peace is declared, the grain elevator operators will still have their temporary storage space, and be anxious to have it used for the protection of surplus crops, until the grain can be exported to the starving nations of the world. Alert owners of temporary storage facilities will still be eagerly seeking grain for storage in the hope of realizing some income from their hasty investment.

While the C.C.C. may be rudely abolished with the declaration of peace, the grain growers of the land have profited so handsomely from the holding of surplus grain that they will be disposed to continue speculating in cash grain, and, if they do, they will be anxious to get space in storehouses equipped with fast handling facilities so that their grain can be turned and salvaged in case of a wet harvest.

It has been estimated that over 100,000,000 bushels of space was provided for the temporary storage of the 1941 crop, and, doubtless, much more space has been added to the permanent storage facilities of the country since spring prospects gave such an encouraging

promise for a bountiful 1942 crop.

With all of these new temporary facilities provided, it will be easy to hold a larger percentage of each crop of dry grain but every wet harvest will swell the demand for improving the handling and the drying facilities.

OVERLOADED grain warehouses and some elevators are spilling their contents all over the surrounding landscape, generally because walls were not securely braced against lateral stress. One Washington manager and his assistant (see news columns) were buried under an avalanche of wheat and suffocated. Watch and brace weak walls before they break out.

Wheat on the Ground in Kansas

Hard winter wheat production in Kansas this year was placed at 174,867,000 bus. by H. L. Collins, the state's senior agricultural statistician, on July 1.

Kansas farmers were already well into the new harvest by July 1. Combines were reaping in some of the finest wheat fields western Kansas had seen in more than a decade. Promised yields of 15, 20, and 25 bus. per acre were being realized.

Also fully realized finally by all Kansas farmers was the truth of the warnings issued months earlier by well informed grain dealers. Kansas storage elevators were full of wheat. Little room was available for storage of new wheat; and construction of adequate facilities in the short time before harvest, and under the restrictions laid down by the War Production Board, was impossible.

Storage space available in Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Kansas interior storage elevators totaled only 29,359,000 bus. on June 15. Kansas country elevators had only 15,587,296 bus. of empty space.

With farm bin space inadequate to take care of the surplus of wheat over storage space, and railroad embargoes preventing wheat from being loaded into cars for shipment to the crowded terminals, it was obvious from the beginning of the movement that much of the new wheat would have to be piled on the ground.

This is exactly what happened. Pending construction or conversion of buildings suitable for wheat storage, farmers piled long ricks of new wheat on the ground. Thru courtesy of Will H. Clevenger, of McPherson, Kan., we are able to show you on our front cover, several photographs of new wheat on the ground on Kansas farms and ranches.

Herefordonia Ranch, at Cimarron, Kan., operated by Forrest Luther and Leigh Warner, piled more than 44,000 bus. on the ground at one point after filling numerous ranch buildings with the new crop; and had other piles of wheat elsewhere. These ranch partners had 22 combines running at one time during harvest, and enjoyed an average yield of 24 bus. per acre.

"On a trip from McPherson to Dodge City, to Cimarron, to Ness City, to Tribune, to Oakley, and back thru Hays," writes Mr. Clevenger, "I saw wheat piled on the ground in all counties; and many hundreds of piles in the western part of the state. The yields around Tribune were very large, and much of the wheat tested 63 and 64 lbs."

For illustration see outside front cover page.

A record quantity of 50,356,000 bus. of flax was crushed in the United States during the 1941-42 season ended June 30.

New York Dealers Hold Interesting Convention

Although Syracuse is the center of an area where there is considerable dairying and big production of hay and grain as well as being near the eastern markets, the 37th annual convention was attended by only about half of the membership of the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n. The program arranged by Secretary Dunlap was very interesting.

THE CROP REPORT was given by Mr. Ray Huey, Assistant to Dr. Gillette, Statistician of State of New York, showing a big hay crop and discussion that followed brought out the fact that labor shortage and rains during harvest will shorten the amount of good hay available although a good deal was baled with pick-up balers in the east and elsewhere.

TRANSPORTATION problems with relation to the emergency and truck deliveries was discussed fully by Field Manager L. J. McDonald and also by Dr. Raper, Dean of the School of Business Administration of Syracuse University and for year Chairman of the Transportation Committee of City of Syracuse. Dean Raper has a wide reputation as an expert on Transportation, he having come to Syracuse over twenty years ago as Franklin Professor of Transportation from North Carolina. Conserving tires and trucks to make the available supply last for the duration was the theme and also the importance of utilizing rail facilities as much as possible with efficiency.

IN THE AFTERNOON Prof. George H. Serviss, of N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, gave a very interesting address on the subject, Growing Hay for Market, considering the various grades and kinds of hay and their nutritive value in relation to grain and relative cost.

MR. WEBSTER J. BIRDSALL, Director of the Bureau of Markets, presided and gave an interesting address on the operation of the Bureau of Markets and what is being done to market efficiently for the benefit of producer and consumer and complimented this organization for its hearty co-operation in exchange of information and help in supplying the dairymen in drouth areas the past season.

The Merchant Truckers' Law was fully discussed by Mr. Birdsall and Mr. Falk, an inspector for Central New York and the law governing hay as to weight was also discussed. As the law stands all bales must be tagged with the name and address of the owner and operator of the hay press giving the net weight. It was pointed out that a good deal of hay being baled in the field with pick-up balers is not so tagged and even if weighed and sold on official weighers the law is technically being violated. The tolerance of 2 per cent will govern but if hay is not properly cured when baled it will shrink more than that and the seller is responsible for the weight of the bales of hay sold.

A resolution was passed recommending to the Department of Farms and Markets that the law be revised to some extent so that dealers may conform to the law and be fully informed as to what the law is.

Reference was made to the gathering of scrap and to our co-operation in getting the scrap collected and also to the necessity of truckmen getting in touch with Information Bureaus to get return loads if delivering hay or grain to market.

At the Banquet Dr. Harry Hepner of Syracuse University gave an interesting address on the subject, Conversation in Relation to Personalities. It was illustrated by motion pictures showing experiments in a class of students taking a course of Introverts and Extroverts.

AT THE FRIDAY MORNING SESSION D. C. Jones was reelected President; Mr. James H. Gray, Vice-Pres., and Sheldon D. Dunlap Secy-Treas., and Mr. L. F. Hewitt reelected Director. Mr. John Page, who is a Senior Lieutenant in the Navy, was elected an Honorary

Director and Mr. Francis Murphy, Syracuse, N. Y., elected a Director. After report of secretary the meeting adjourned.

No Recovery for Feed Sold

Acme Feeds, Inc., of Forest Park, Ill., sold feed to one Berg in Dickinson County, Iowa, and took a conditional sales contract covering 88 hogs as security for \$273 to be paid the Acme Feeds at Forest Park. This contract was in effect no more than a chattel mortgage on personal property in Iowa to secure payment for hog feed delivered in Iowa. It contained a waiver of process and authority to confess judgment in any court of record in the United States.

Acme Feeds, Inc., brought suit and took judgment in Du Page County, Illinois, and on this judgment brought suit in Dickinson County, Iowa, where the District Court ruled against the Acme Feeds, holding that this was an Iowa contract, and plaintiff had not followed the procedure of the Iowa Code, section 12668, providing that "A judgment by confession, without action may be entered by the clerk of the district court." The Supreme Court of Iowa on June 16, 1942, affirmed the ruling of the lower court against Acme Feeds. As the contract was not executed in Illinois no recovery of judgment could be had thereon in Illinois. —4 N. W. Rep. (2d) 430.

Bailee Cannot Give Title to Stored Wheat

A. S. Greene and others stored wheat with Joe F. Boothe of Floydada, Tex., in 1937.

Boothe and his successor, The Boothe Mill & Elevator, Inc., never qualified as a bonded public warehouseman. Boothe never issued a warehouseman's receipt to those who left grain at his elevator. He issued a scale ticket bearing the name of the hauler, the owner, amount of grain received. If grain was not purchased by him he initialed the receipt with an "S" or "St." and retained a carbon copy.

Greene and those who had assigned their claims to him said they did not know of the custom of small elevators to ship grain so received to large terminal elevators. None of them had authorized Boothe to ship their wheat out and they did not know he had done so until he failed in business.

Boothe said that the wheat these depositors left with him in 1937 was not his, it did not belong to him. He never did tell Kimbell that part of the wheat shipped to Kimbell was on storage with him. He did not tell his depositors that he was shipping their wheat to Kimbell at Fort Worth.

Greene brought suit against Boothe and the Kimbell Milling Co. for the value of wheat alleged to have been converted. Boothe did not defend. Judgment was given Greene for the value of 11,050 bus. of wheat at the stipulated price of \$1.04 per bushel.

Kimbell's defense was that the deposit was a sale and not a bailment, and Kimbell being an innocent purchaser, got title.

The Texas statute, Article 5568, provides that any person receiving wheat or other merchandise in store FOR HIRE shall be deemed to be a public warehouseman. Boothe did receive wheat for storage, but not for hire. He stored free. The Court of Civil Appeals of Texas on May 8, 1942, said Boothe and Kimbell could not escape liability for conversion by bailee because Boothe had not qualified to perform all the functions of a public warehouseman. "We think Boothe had no title to the grain, nor did he have the right under the contract with Greene to dispose of it either directly or indirectly. Kimbell got no better title from Boothe than Boothe had a right to transfer." The mere fact that Kimbell found Boothe in possession of the grain did not warrant the assumption by it that Boothe was the owner. —162 S. W. Rep. (2d) 991.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Collecting Penalty on Wheat?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have been collecting a penalty of 49c per bushel on wheat sold by farmer in excess of quota. We understand the penalty has been raised to 57c. When do we start collecting the larger amount?—T. P. Martin.

Ans.: The wise course is to collect the 57-cent penalty on wheat being offered for sale, in the absence of positive proof that the 1941 penalty of 49 cents applies. If it is finally determined later that the producer is entitled to it refund may be made.

Getting Material to Rebuild Burned Elevator?

Grain & Feed Journals: My elevator was destroyed by fire July 18. I am planning on rebuilding and have about rounded up the necessary machinery; but seem to have struck a snag on the electrical wiring. My plans call for one 10-h.p., 220-volt motor and one 1½ or 2-h.p. single phase motor and of course sufficient wiring for lighting purposes.

Local electricians are very discouraging, saying they can not buy a foot of wire or any other electrical supplies. How may I secure this necessary material?—J. E. Pumphrey, Maunie, Ill.

Ans.: All the facts were sent in a letter to the Director of Industry Operations of the W.P.B., Washington, and in reply the procedure is outlined by Laurence H. Boerner, for the chief of the Business Services Branch of the W.P.B. as follows:

"Conservation Order No. L-41, enclosed, contains existing restrictions on the construction work referred to. Application for authority to begin construction, if required, and for required priority assistance, may be requested on the enclosed form PD-200. Instructions regarding its preparation are contained in the form."

If not much wire is needed it might avoid delay to hunt up someone who has used salvage wire for sale, rather than wait for the project permit number PD-200.

Getting Priority for Grain Handling?

Grain & Feed Journals: We find that the PD-1A applications of grain elevators made to the War Production Board, Washington, D. C., to cover their purchases of motor truck scales are receiving very scant attention. Reports come to us that these applications are being rejected regardless of merits and that the rejections give only perfunctory reasons stated to the applicant in a form letter.

This treatment is entirely contrary to that which the War Production Board has stated to us would be received from applications submitted by elevators. It has been represented to us that this industry was considered absolutely indispensable and that the applications would be granted if they had sufficient merits.

A Farmers Co-operative Elevator in Iowa has been buying grain weighed on an old wagon scale, more than twenty-two years old. Scale is of such low capacity that it is absolutely incapable of either handling or weighing correctly loads imposed on it by modern trucks. It has broken down repeatedly under heavy loads.

The scale would require an extensive amount of material for any kind of repair. Moreover no degree of repairing would make it a modern scale capable of handling heavy loads. A very considerable number of farmers around this elevator depend on it for weighing and handling their grain. A heavy economic loss would ensue if the storage room and handling facilities of this elevator were put out of commission and

its farmer customers obliged to haul their grain to a distant elevator.

All of these facts were stated to the War Production Board in the application of this elevator for a priority on P.D.-1A to cover the purchase of a modern scale. In spite of the facts the application received prompt rejection on a form letter giving no special reason for the rejection.

This food handling company, being treated with such scant ceremony and no favor, is much perplexed and is left with the impression that their urgent needs are being neglected.

In every case coming to our attention the application of the grain elevator has received summary rejection in a form letter that appears to come regardless of the merit of any case.

Can you secure any interpretation of this matter from the War Production Board so that the matter is clarified? If grain elevators are favored economic units they should not only be defined so, but treated so.

If you find that this situation can in any way be corrected, we trust that you will treat the matter sufficiently in your columns that your subscribers will understand the situation and will understand procedure involved in receiving favorable action to their applications.—O. H. Watson, chief engineer, Soweigh Scale Co., Delavan, Ill.

Ans.: This matter was taken up with the Priorities District Office of the War Production Board, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, and a reply received immediately, from Edmund H. Eitel, manager, as follows:

"In order that the co-operative elevator may purchase the scale it will be necessary that they file Form PD-1A and send it to the Director of Industry Operations, War Production Board (PD-1A), Washington, D. C. Regular forms are attached.

"It is necessary to follow the instructions carefully, filling in both sides of the application. For proper consideration of the request, complete information and all pertinent facts must be given.

"The required delivery date must be shown by giving the day, month and year.

"If we can be of additional assistance, in any way, we shall be glad to do all possible."

Soybean Crop Estimated at 186,000,000 bus.

In its report of Aug. 10 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture gives the condition of the soybean crop Aug. 1 as 86% of normal, 10% higher than the 10-year average.

The prospective yield is 17.9 bus. per acre, against 18.2 bus. last year.

Aug. 1 condition of soybeans this year and a year ago, respectively, by principal states: Ohio, 89 per cent this year and 88 per cent last; Indiana, 89 and 87; Illinois, 84 and 90; Minnesota, 86 and 86; Iowa, 96 and 94; Missouri, 78 and 82; Tennessee, 80 and 81.

This year's crop is estimated at 186,000,000 bus., against 106,712,000 bus. last year.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Aug. 26. Michigan Seed Dealers Ass'n, East Lansing, Mich.

Sept. 11. Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 12-13.—Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

How One Dealer Obtained A-I-J Preference Certificate

Preference rating certificates from the War Production Board can be secured if the customers go after them, as is illustrated in the case of a small feed dealer who wanted to buy spout magnets.

His method of securing the priority rating is important as it means the continued sale of spout magnets as well as taking care of the many feed dealers who need magnets.

This dealer simply wrote to his local War Production Board, stating his need for a spout magnet. He promptly received an A-I-J Preference Rating Certificate.

Grinding and Mixing Farm Feeds is the title of the operation under which these spout magnets are applied for. The A-I-J priority will permit us to obtain the necessary critical raw materials required for production of the spout magnets.—Stearns Magnetic Mfg. Co.

Wheat Marketing Quota for 1943

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has proclaimed a marketing quota for the 1943 wheat crop. A nationwide referendum will be held in the Spring, before June 10, 1943, to determine whether growers wish to have the quota remain in force.

In making the announcement, the secretary said the proclamation may be made any time prior to May 15, 1943, under terms of the law making quotas mandatory in years of excessive supply, but explained that he wished to get the word out early to all farmers now planning their fall wheat seeding operations.

The marketing quota will apply to wheat grown on 1943 wheat acreage allotments, announced June 17 as 55 million acres, the minimum provided by law.

"Because of the great wartime emergency and the urgent need for certain types of commodities other than wheat, I hope winter wheat farmers will divert as much wheat acreage as they can to soybeans, flax, and various feed crops. Wheat is a valuable wartime crop, as shown during the first World War, when we didn't have enough of it. Fortunately, however, we have plenty of wheat today, so much, in fact, that the Nation is hard pressed to find adequate storage even though large amounts are being fed to livestock. In order to make his best contribution, every farmer should divert just as much wheat land as practicable to crops more urgently needed, at the same time storing on his farm as much as possible of the wheat he produces, and marketing it wherever possible in the form of livestock and poultry."

In proclaiming the quota program, Secretary Wickard said that latest figures indicate the carryover of wheat on July 1, 1943, will be about 848 million bushels and the 1943 winter and spring wheat production (based on the announced national allotment of 55 million acres) will be approximately 660 million bushels, making a total supply of U. S. wheat for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1943, of 1,508,000,000 bus.

The Agricultural Adjustment Agency reports that out of an estimated 904 million bushel crop in 1942, only about one per cent will be subject to penalty because of non-compliance on the part of growers. The marketing penalty, which is intended to discourage marketing of excess wheat, is half the basic loan rate. For 1942, the basic wheat loan rate is \$1.14, making the penalty 57 cents per bushel.

Washington, D. C.—Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses combined with those held on farms on July 1, 1942, totaled 301,333,000 bus. These are the largest combined stocks on record. Combined stocks in these positions totaled 161,155,000 bus. on July 1, 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 97,292,000 bus.—U. S. D. A.

Cooper Grain Door Carefully

The increased number of cars leaking at the grain door on arrival at terminal markets indicates that shippers are not giving sufficient attention to making the door grain tight.

At Chicago during the first six months of 1942 5.63 per cent of the inbound grain cars unloaded were found to be leaking. Of these 4.11 per cent were found leaking at the grain doors, and the remainder, or 1.52 per cent, were leaking at the car box, as reported by J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade weighmaster.

In 1941 the percentage of cars leaking was 4.91, of which 3.13 were grain door leaks and 1.78 per cent were car box leaks.

In 1940 the showing was still better, with 3.10 per cent leaking, of which 2.23 per cent were grain door leaks and .88 per cent were car box leaks.

Before applying the boards or grain doors the door posts should be placed in a condition so that the doors will fit snugly against them. This will probably require the pulling of nails left from a former coopering.

Each door post should have calking paper or a paper pad applied to it before the door is placed in position. This point is vital and should not be overlooked.

One method is to fold one end of the paper three or four times and use the folded end as a pad on the door post, allowing the paper to overlap the floor a few inches. Then place one end of the grain door against this paper pad. In like manner fold the ends of a second strip of paper for the other door post, and then nail the grain door over these paper pads.

The grain door being in place fold each strip of paper around and over the grain door to about half way across the grain door, allowing the ends of the two strips of paper to overlap where they meet, thus covering the entire door to a height of about 40 inches. Fasten the paper at the top, to grain door only.

Calking paper or paper pads should be applied at the crack at the floor between the floor itself and the lower door section, and between the door sections themselves, if the door has

not been completely covered with paper.

There is no excuse for using larger than 16 penny nails in nailing the door sections in place.

Grain doors should be reinforced by placing over those first applied a second set in a manner that will break joints. This not only strengthens the entire coopering but makes it impossible for a weak door to spring past a stronger neighbor and thus make a crack thru which much valuable grain may be lost. Nail reinforcement door along top edge only.

New Basis for Testing Soybeans

The only change in the soybean grades, beginning Sept. 1, 1942, will be the substitution of the air oven for the water oven as the basic equipment for ascertaining the percentage of moisture. The moisture limitations in the grades remain as before: 13% for No. 1; 14% for No. 2; 16% for No. 3 and 18% for No. 4.

In practical grading work devices more rapid than the oven are used, such as electric moisture meters and the Brown-Duvel moisture tester. On account of changing over to the air oven as the basic method some changes will be necessary in using the more rapid testers.

If you have a Brown-Duvel moisture tester, it will be necessary beginning Sept. 1, 1942, to cut off the heating element when the thermometer reaches 173° C. instead of the present 168° C.

If you have an electrical moisture tester, you should secure the conversion chart from the manufacturer and use it after Sept. 1, 1942. Most manufacturers plan to furnish new soybean charts to their customers without charge as far as they are known. New charts for the Tag-Heppenstall can be obtained from the Tagliabue Manufacturing Co. and the Brown-Duvel charts can be obtained from General Field Headquarters of the Grain, Feed and Seed Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, 1108 Post Office Building, Chicago, Illinois. New charts for the Steinlite Tester can be obtained from Seedburo Equipment Co.

Prices Set for Government Feed Wheat

The Commodity Credit Corporation at its Washington office had completed Aug. 3 maps of the wheat area with the prices for each county of the 125,000,000 bus. of wheat to be sold for feed.

National average sales price for the wheat—figures at 85 per cent of corn parity—is indicated at 83 cents a bushel. This is on the basis of parity for corn at 97.6 cents.

Following are minimum and maximum feed wheat prices for states, which range from 74 to 99 cents as established for August delivery: Alabama, .99; Arizona, .94 to .99; Arkansas, .86 to .95; California, .94 to .99; Colorado, .80 to .89; Connecticut, .99; Delaware, .96 to .97; Florida, .99; Georgia, .99; Idaho, .86 to .90.

Illinois, .79 to .86; Indiana, .80 to .89; Iowa, .74 to .80; Kansas, .78 to .84; Kentucky, .88 to .99; Louisiana, .95; Maine, .99; Maryland, .95 to .97; Massachusetts, .99; Michigan, .82 to .93; Minnesota, .74 to .80; Mississippi, .79 to .88.

Nebraska, .77 to .80; Nevada, .92 to .97; New Hampshire, .99; New Jersey, .97; New Mexico, .87 to .96; New York, .92 to .99; North Carolina, .99; North Dakota, .74 to .79; Ohio, .82 to .91; Oklahoma, .83 to .89; Oregon, .90 to .94; Pennsylvania, .91 to .97; Rhode Island, .99; South Carolina, .99.

Soybean prices will be governed by government price guaranties. Processing will be a problem. Meal must be kept up with \$32 at Decatur to warrant expeller-processing mills operating with the fixed price of soybeans and of oil. If you want to keep the beans moving, encourage the use of soybean meal at a price above the minimum needed.—L. J. Norton to Illinois Farm Managers.

Deliveries of Bins by C. C. C.

Thru Aug. 5, The Commodity Credit Corporation has delivered and sold to wheat farmers 16,820 wooden bins with storage capacity of 28,245,090 bus. This is more than a quarter of the capacity the agency has contracted for with builders over the country.

In Kansas, 2,946 bins with capacity of 5,854,620 bus. have been delivered. This is twice the capacity provided in new bins two weeks ago and a fourth of the state's allotment of 10,000 bins with 21,202,250 bus. capacity.

In Texas, 3,441 bins with 5,161,045 bus. capacity have been delivered; in Oklahoma, 2,315 bins to hold 2,966,460 bus.; in North Dakota, 5,447 bins for 11,396,516 bus.; and in South Dakota, 2,243 bins with 3,009,370-bu. capacity.

Illinois, originally allotted 750 bins, has been cut to 505, with 77,250 capacity, of which 243 bins to hold 426,277 bus. have been delivered.

Soft Red Wheat Released by C. C. C.

Forbidden to sell, the Commodity Credit Corporation will exchange soft red winter wheat to millers for hard winter wheat.

The C.C.C. has 9,500,000 bus. red winter available for the exchange.

The present scarcity of soft red winter wheat is artificial, and caused by the wheat being tied up under government loan.

Stocks of red wheat on farms and in interior mills on July 1 were reported by the U.S.D.A. to have been 31,000,000 bus., against 19,000,000 one year ago and 15,750,000 bus. two years ago.

The wheat to be released is 7,500,000 bus. of the 1941 crop and 2,000,000 from the 1939-40 crops taken over on default of loans.

Altho red wheat is now at a market premium the government loses nothing by the exchange, as the loan basis is the same on hard and soft wheat.



Door Post Pads in Place and Lower Section of Grain Door in Position.



Door Post Found Loose at the Floor Before Loading Rejected Car. Bar Used as Pry to Detect Loose Posts.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Retrospection

Grain & Feed Journals: Interesting retrospective reading may be found in some of the 50-year-old records of the grain trade.

For example: The American Elevator & Grain Trade told of the self-corrective effect of speculation back in 1893, when it reported: "Old Hutch," once the terror of speculators on the Chicago wheat market, and one of the causes of the farmers' demand for the anti-option bill, has been trying to make a living by selling groceries in New York. . . . He is evidently unequal to any more corners, even when there is a grocery on it."

And there was worry about the market for feed grains in 1895, when this publication said: "Some of the bright lights have been figuring on the effect which trolley cars and bicycles have had on the oats market. It is claimed that trolleys have supplanted 80,000 horses since 1892, and therefore destroyed a market for about 14,000,000 bus. of oats. . . . Both for pleasure and professional purposes the bicycle has supplanted the horse to a very great extent. Liverymen in cities declare it has practically ruined their business."

Farm agitation for a government guaranteed price of \$1 per bushel for wheat was under way at the same time.

Well, we have our government guaranteed price via the U.S.D.A., the A.A.A., and the C.C.C., and we have exactly the kind of surplus of this commodity that we were warned against a half century ago. Speculation has been choked to death by legislative wranglers. And our transportation problems in the war emergency are making us wish we had saved back a few horses from the horse and buggy days.—Illinois Shipper.

The Strength of Your Building

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: During the last few weeks, your columns have carried a number of illustrated stories regarding temporary storage of grain. The storage of the new crop is a pressing problem in all parts of the country, and in some sections, the situation is most critical.

Without doubt, empty warehouses, garages, filling stations, store buildings, and any other types of structure having walls and roof will be taken over for the storage of grain. It is probable also that most of this surplus grain will be stored in bulk because of the difficulty of obtaining bags, and because of the labor that would be required for sacking.

Not many people have a thorough understanding of the load carrying ability of various types of construction, and still fewer have any idea of the loads that may be placed upon walls and floors by bulk grain. Because of this lack of general knowledge, the collapse of a great many buildings used for temporary bulk storage will be almost inevitable.

In recognition of this possibility, the Engineering Department of the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau has prepared an illustrated bulletin on the subject of bulk grain loads and the strength of buildings. This bulletin has been given the designation of Engineering Service Department Bulletin No. GS-100, and copies are available to operators of grain storage plants without charge.

The information contained in this bulletin will make it possible for the grain dealer to determine readily the amount of bulk grain that any particular building will carry, and will also

provide information regarding steps that may be taken to strengthen existing buildings and to increase their load carrying capacity.—Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, C. M. Park, Chief Engineer, Chicago, Ill.

Protect Your Property from Sabotage

By EUGENE ARMS, Manager Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

Flour Mills and Grain Elevators are burning at a greatly accelerated rate. During the months of June and July of this year, the number of total losses on property insured in the Mill Mutuals has doubled as compared with same months last year.

And strangely, not one of these losses has occurred during the daytime. Every total loss has been at night, and the hot hours are from 11:00 P.M. to 4:00 A.M. All losses are from "Unknown" cause or from "Lightning," and in few of those losses assigned to lightning has there been any evidence other than a lightning storm was occurring. From past experience it has been found that that was a favorable time for arson. The explanation was so easy, and suspicion was diverted.

Several of these fires occurred in sections of the plants where no possible cause of fire could be imagined, such as a warehouse section where no machinery had been operated, where there were no live electric wires, and where the stock stored was not subject to spontaneous ignition.

In no one of the cases was there reason to suspect arson by direction of the assured. If these fires were set, they were set for other reasons than the collection of the insurance.

There are only two theories left. This is either a sudden increase in pyromania, and that is extremely unlikely, or the agents or sympathizers of the Nazis or the Japs are setting these fires.

We doubt very much if any organized saboteurs are at work on these comparatively small plants. If this is the work of our enemies, and we believe that a large part of it is, it is an "inside" job. The small fry Axis sympathizers, of whom there must be hundreds of thousands in this country, seem to be at work. They are not trained as saboteurs, and they have no chance of destroying our large and important war materials plants, and what could be more likely than that they would pick out an isolated, unwatched and highly combustible grain storage? The shortage of grain storage space has been widely advertised as one of our most difficult problems.

Not one of these plants that have burned was protected by a night watchman, by floodlights, or even by a watch-dog. It was perfectly possible to get into any one of them without probability of detection. The arson investigators are working up blind alleys. There are none of the usual motives and no clues to trace.

A year ago the Bureau released a small folder entitled "Are You Ready—If it Comes?" It has come, not we believe as an organized and directed all-out offensive. That may come later, but if it does, the destruction will be catastrophic.

Much valuable time has been lost and property destroyed, but no time should now be lost in protection of every flour mill and grain elevator against the saboteur. Not all of the following suggestions will be applicable to all

plants, but some of them fit every plant, and they are offered for the serious consideration of every plant owner.

1. Fence the property.
2. Provide alarms against intruders.
3. Employ a watchman.
4. Watch-dogs can be extremely worth while.
5. Floodlight the premises. This is important.
6. Post signs warning outsiders "No Admittance," etc.
7. Enlist aid of employees in spotting outsiders.
8. Make all employees fire-conscious.
9. Keep first aid fire-fighting equipment in first rate order.
10. Organize, train and practice fire-fighting brigades.

The Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau will furnish anyone requesting it with helpful information on any of these various points. The address is 400 West Madison Street, Chicago.

Allowance for Moving Government Grain from Steel Bins

S. W. Wilder, chairman of the country elevator committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, at a meeting with officials of the C.C.C. and A.A.A. at Chicago July 27, presented the trade's demand for an increase in the allowance for moving C.C.C. grain from steel bins to and thru country elevators.

After considerable discussion a joint committee brought in a report recommending an increase of one-half cent in the present rate, allowed by the A.A.A. and C.C.C., which was taken under advisement.

Biggest Carload of Corn

C. B. & Q. 31553 containing 170,320 pounds of No. 2 yellow corn was unloaded July 17 at the elevator of the American Maize Co., Roby, Ind., which is in the Chicago switching district where weights are taken by the Chicago Board of Trade Weighing Department.

This is believed to be the largest car of corn ever loaded anywhere, and was shipped from Naperville, Ill., near Chicago, to M. L. Vehon & Co.

The shipment was made by the Boecker Coal & Grain Co., which also distinguished itself in World War I by shipping a carload of corn that sold for the top price of \$1.36 per bushel.

Quality of 1942 Winter Wheat

The quality of the 1942 winter wheat crop is higher than last season, early inspection returns from representative markets show, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Forty-five percent of the inspected receipts of Hard Red Winter wheat during the first half of July classed as Dark Hard, compared with 40 percent for the same period in 1941. About 86 percent graded No. 2 or better this season, compared with 69 percent a year ago. Fifty-one percent graded No. 1, while only 19 percent fell into this grade during the corresponding two weeks last year. Early receipts indicate a crop above average, with high test weight per bushel and low moisture content. The crop also appears to be reasonably free from dockage.

Soft Red Winter wheat is grading considerably lower this season than last, because of high moisture content and damage. Rains delayed harvest in most sections of the Belt and resulted in about 36 percent of the receipts inspected at representative markets during the first half of July grading "tough." This compares with 21 percent for the same period last season. A much smaller percentage than last season graded No. 1 and No. 2, while a larger percentage fell into the lower grades. The unusually small market receipts of Soft Red Winter wheat to date this season may not be representative of the entire crop.

Ceilings for Your Service Charges

The Washington office of the National Grain Trade Council sent out the following News letter July 25:

Recently we told you that O.P.A. had postponed until Aug. 1 the ceilings on service charges for warehousing and services incidental thereto. This week they have made another change, and *ceilings are effective immediately* on your charges for such commercial and industrial services as grain storage, "handling," conditioning. Please understand that, while *this wording has been carefully checked here*, it is not "official" from the viewpoint of O.P.A.

Industrial or commercial service charges (as distinguished from "consumers" service charges) include, in our grain and feed industry, such services as storage of grain, "handling" (unloading and loading-out), conditioning, etc. Even tho a small lot of grain be stored for a farmer (consumer) direct, it still will classify as a commercial service charge. (While the comment below deals entirely with the industrial and commercial service charges, the general mechanics of establishing maximum prices for consumers' services are fundamentally the same as those outlined here.)

1. The O.P.A. regulations do not in any manner apply to service charges to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof. Therefore, rates in the 1942 supplement to the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, may be charged and accepted by the warehouseman.

2. If you are in a state which fixes legal rates for storage, handling, etc., and if those state legal rates are now the same as they were in March, 1942, you will merely continue to observe your state rates the same as you did in March (except as to rates charged the U.S.D.A. agencies under the supplement above mentioned).

3. If you perform these services for *other than* government agencies, and if you are NOT operating under fixed state legal rates for such services, then you are governed by the General Maximum Price Regulation. To learn what rate for service you now may charge, select the FIRST of these methods which clearly fits your case:

(a) For a certain service (such as storage of wheat) you now may charge the highest rate that you charged (for wheat storage) during March, 1942. If, during last March, you made differential rates for storage between large and small amounts, or on any other bases, you are required to allow the same differentials now.

(b) If you did not perform one of your usual services (such as the "handling" of grain) at any time during last March, but have maintained a standing charge for this service over some years, and if you can show that by your usual custom you "offered" to perform the services at the standing rate last March, then your "offering" price would be accepted as your present rate, we believe.

(c) Assuming that you commonly store various grains, charging the same monthly storage rate per bu. for each kind of grain, but that during last March you did not have in store one of these grains, such as, say, wheat. If you stored corn last March, or any other grain on which the storage charge was the same as the usual wheat storage charge, you may apply this "similar" charge of last March to your present wheat storage service charge. ("Similar" in the regulation means the same price.)

(d) Where you did not perform services on any of these items last March and have no actual charges or *similar* charges of March to use in determining your present rates, then you may use the rates of your closest competitor to figure upon. Take his March rates and proceed as under (a) or (c). You are required to use your "most closely competitive

seller of the same class." If his figures are not readily obtainable by you, go to your nearest O.P.A. office and they will report his proper figures to you for use in setting your ceilings.

Some terminal and subterminal warehousemen establish their rates for storage, handling, etc., by the posting (publication) of tariffs. In such cases, their highest permissible charge for those services now will be the highest tariff rate they had published last March.

It is pointed out here that the above comment does NOT cover such definite "consumers' services" as the grinding of grain, for a fee, for a farmer by a warehouseman. While the procedures under this GMPR are fundamentally the same as under Regulation No. 165 (which deals with "consumers' services") there are some technical differences not considered here.

Some of our members in the industry may find themselves embarrassed when they seek to apply the procedures above outlined. For instance, in a state where no legal rate is in effect, a warehouseman, last March, may have charged some friend a low "accommodation" rate for some minor service, knowing that such rate was below cost. If there was no other charge made by him for this same type of service during March, then this "accommodation" rate would establish his present ceiling for the service. To get relief, in such instances, any person may file a petition for amendment or adjustment with the Regional Office of O.P.A., following the provisions of Procedural Regulation No. 1.

Each person performing services which are subject to the ceilings of the General Maximum Price Regulation, is "automatically licensed" by the Regulation; you do not get any printed form or other physical evidence of the license. But it may be taken away from you, under provisions in the Price Control Act, if you violate the Regulations. Later there may be registration of all those who are licensed, but you will be notified when necessity for registration is apparent.

C.C.C. to Sell Corn

The A.A.A. has announced that sales of corn by the C.C.C. would be resumed at 7 cents above the 1941 corn loan value in each county. The sale is limited to corn held in steel bins in the country and to farmers only. In central Illinois the price of the C.C.C. corn sold is about 82 cents per bushel.

Increased Grain Storage at Larned, Kan.

Manager George Kelsey, of the Pawnee County Cooperative Ass'n, has 248,000 bus. of storage space at Larned, Kan., since his company built an annex to its reinforced concrete head house and storage tanks.

The annex consists of six reinforced concrete tanks, each 16 ft. in diameter and 111 ft. high, with five interspace bins. This addition is filled with grain by means of a screw conveyor at the top and emptied by a conveyor belt in a tunnel below the tanks.

The company's original reinforced concrete elevator serves as a head house for the addition. This structure's original design consists of four concrete tanks, each 16 ft. in diameter and 111 ft. high, serving as the pillars for a nest of 15 interstice bins over the driveway and the work floor. This 33x16 ft. house is surmounted by a cupola 24 ft. high to provide clearance for a leg that handles 3,000 bus. per hour.

All conveying machinery, and spouting in both the head house and the storage annex was furnished by J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co. The head house and its annex were erected by Chalmers & Borton.

The Humble Soybean

By Dr. J. W. HAYWARD

"Little Soybean who are you
From far off China where you grew?"
"I am wheels to steer your cars,
I make cups that hold cigars,
I make doggies nice and fat
And glue the feathers on your hat.
I am very good to eat,
I am cheese and milk and meat.
I am soap to wash your dishes,
I am oil to fry your fishes;
I am paint to trim your houses,
I am buttons on your blouses.
You can eat me from the pod,
I put pep back in the sod.
If by chance you're diabetic,
The things I do are just prophetic.
I'm most everything you've seen
And still I'm just a little bean."

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board makes the following report:

	Total Production (in thousands)		Indicated	
	Aug. 1, 1942	Average 1930-39	1941	Aug. 1, 1942
CROP—				
Corn, all, bu. . .	30.8	2,307,452	2,672,541	2,753,696
Wheat, all . . .	18.9	747,507	945,937	955,172
Winter	19.2	569,417	671,283	697,708
All spring	18.2	178,090	274,644	257,464
Durum	17.8	27,598	41,800	38,426
Other spring . . .	18.2	150,492	232,844	219,038
Oats	35.0	1,007,141	1,176,107	1,331,511
Barley	24.9	224,970	358,709	416,932
Rye	15.4	38,472	45,191	59,665
Buckwheat		7,315	6,070	
Flaxseed		11,269	31,485	
Rice		45,673	54,028	
Grain sorghums, all		84,253	153,968	

Steel bins have been raised in price from \$255 to \$270 in Clay County, N. D., where 72 have been set up. Of the wooden bins 12 have been installed and many more will be placed by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Since March 15, 1941, when the Agricultural Marketing Administration started its expanded buying program, purchases thru June 30, 1942, have totaled \$1,396,182,224. For June, they amounted to \$161,449,248, an average of more than \$5,000,000 daily.

The C.C.C. had 33,850,000 bus. of owned corn as of July 24, divided between 1,250,000 bus. in country elevators, and 32,600,000 bus. in steel bins on farms from which feed corn will be sold. Not included is 14,400,000 bus. of corn in terminal elevators that will not be sold for feed. All corn other than for feed, which the government owns is being funnelled into distilling channels.



Concrete Storage for 248,000 Bus. at Larned, Kan.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Simms, Mont.—Grain in good condition. Harvest will start about Aug. 10.—Simms Elevtr. Co.

Clarkston, Wash., July 27.—Asotin County is expecting to produce this year an all-time record grain crop.—F. K. H.

Glyndon, Minn., Aug. 8.—Crops are very good in this territory. Threshing will be general in a few days.—Clay Center Co-op. Ass'n, A. T. Hilden, mgr.

Altus, Okla., July 27.—We don't grow beans. Oats crop about 50% of last year; wheat, 70%; corn, 100%; barley, 60%.—Oklahoma Grain & Seed Co., J. M. Moore.

Heltonville, Ind., Aug. 8.—Local crops this year as compared to last year are beans, 125%; wheat, 50%; oats, 50%; rye, 50%; corn, 100%; hay, 150%.—J. W. Jones & Son.

La Grande, Ore., July 30.—Austrian winter field peas now covers some 17,000 acres of Union County farm land. It is estimated it will yield an average of 30 bus. an acre.—F. K. H.

Benge, Wash., Aug. 6.—No beans raised here. Winter wheat good, better than last year. Some down running between 28 and 35 bus. Not much spring wheat here. Barley running about 50 bus. on allot ground.—Benge Elevator Co.

Asotin, Wash., Aug. 8.—Wheat acreage, 90% of '41, yield 95%; barley, acreage, 150% of '41, yield 100%; oats, 100% of '41, yield 100%. Harvesting well under way. Weather condition ideal. All wheat going under loan.—Jerry Milling Co.

Freeport, Ill., July 28.—Fall harvest about completed. Quality and yield fair to very good. Some fields damaged by storms. Very little barley here. Corn and beans give promise of a big crop. Lots of hay and grass.—The H. A. Hillmer Co.

Boonville, Ind.—Growing corn in Warrick County is looking fine and present indications point to a good yield. Soybeans also are looking good with prospects of a bumper yield. Some wheat that was stacked in June has not as yet been threshed.—W. B. C.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 4.—Combining of winter wheat is getting under way generally, along with rye, and some early barley. Yields of these early harvested crops are very promising, running considerably over those of several years past.—Jay G. Diamond, statistician, B. A. E.

Fonda, Ia., Aug. 5.—Bean acreage about 140% of last year. Crop looks good but about 2 weeks late. Little or none to be plowed up or made into hay. Oats, small acreage and disappointing yield, but good quality and test weight. This is not a rye, barley or wheat territory.—Guy F. Wilde.

Rushville, Ind.—Corn borer infestation in Rush County now is the heaviest in ten years, according to E. F. Brown, agricultural agent. He said reports of borer damage had been received from all twelve townships. Sweet corn and early-planted field corn have been the hardest hit.—W. B. C.

The Flaxseed Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 8.—The weather in the Northwest continues to be the all important matter of interest to the flaxseed producer. Altho we have had some good weather in the Northwest, on the average it has been rainy, showery and muggy, and altho in some places in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota harvesting and threshing operations are proceeding, in most cases threshing operations are awaiting drier weather conditions. What we need is a month or two of warm, dry weather, with plenty of breezes so that we will not have a repetition of last year's wet harvest. The weather in Kansas has also been on the rainy side but nevertheless the flax harvest is almost completed, with yields fair to good. In northern Iowa frequent heavy to excessive rains have delayed threshing; from Montana, on the other hand, complaints of moisture being needed are starting to come in.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Philip S. Duff.

Willis, Kan., July 25.—Wheat, 10% better than last year, average yield 15-18 bus.; corn, prospects very good, slight increase in acreage; soybeans, 100% acreage increase; oats above average.—Zentmyer Grain & Coal Co.

Garrett, Ill., Aug. 4.—Acreage of beans same as last year. Conditions 75% of average and are in various stages of growth; most fields are very weedy. No beans will be plowed up.—Horton Bros. & Harder, J. K. Horton.

Gilson, Ill., Aug. 4.—Our bean acreage in this vicinity is larger than usual. The growth has been unusually good so far and the foliage very heavy. Much was sowed late due to wet weather early in the season.—F. E. Walliker.

Helena, Mont., July 29.—Winter Wheat harvests in Big Horn County are yielding as high as 40 bus. an acre and prospects throughout the state are that winter wheat fields will far out-yield spring wheat this year, according to E. K. Bowman, chairman of the state hail insurance board.—F. K. H.

Bowbells, N. D., Aug. 3.—Beans are good but not many planted. Acreage for crops this year as compared with last year, shown in parentheses were: beans, 5% (10%); wheat, 60% (60%); oats, 10% (10%); barley, 10% (15%); flax, 15% (10%).—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Clyde Ridenour, mgr.

Holland, Ind., Aug. 6.—Condition of beans is about 80% of normal; about 15% more sown than in '41. Wheat was hardly half a crop on account of wet weather and fly. Have had a good crop of winter oats; have lost about ¼ on account of wet weather. Corn condition is about 70%.—Holland Mills.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—Prospective production estimates based on card reports received from grain dealers, country elevator and miller correspondents, indicate a total corn yield of 2,695,000 bus.; wheat, all, 932,000,000 bus.; oats, 1,324,000 bus.; rye, 62,000,000 bus.—C. M. Galvin, statistician, James E. Bennett & Co.

Fort Dodge (R. F. D. No. 2), Ia., Aug. 6.—Oats threshing about one-half done; yield: from 30 to 50 bus. per acre testing from 28 to 34 lbs.; badly colored account of too much rain. Corn looks good but should have some dry weather or we may have soft corn. Soybeans look good and a big acreage. Very rank growth.—Industry Elevator Co., C. S. Knudson, mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 8,055 cars of wheat tested during July by the Kansas City office of the Kansas grain inspection department was 12.97% and 3,665 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.87%. The combined total of 11,720 cars tested by both departments showed an average of 12.94% protein, compared with 13.35% on 16,668 cars in July, 1941.

Hudson, Colo., Aug. 5.—The bean acreage this year is about 25% larger around here than last year. Most beans look good, tho some damaged by hail. Had a bad hail storm on July 20, which covered a space about 16 miles wide. Think at least 100 carloads of grain was ruined. Daily showers have interfered with harvesting of grain.—Hudson Grain & Bean, W. W. McBride, mgr.

Iroquois, S. D., Aug. 4.—Everybody has been too optimistic about this year's crop. The yield and quality just will not be there. Some unseen hand reached out and plucked the prettiest crop in some years away from the farmers—that is, around here. As to acreage—I do not think that it will vary but a little from last year's acreage. This is not a bean territory, at least I know of no beans planted around here. Our Barley will be of fair quality with very little scab.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 8.—Corn and soybeans couldn't be better. I drove about 400 miles Tuesday and Wednesday in Western and Northern Indiana and I couldn't remember when I saw such wonderful soybeans. Very few weeds, beans are standing up well. Corn is doing 100% good regardless of corn borer. What damage has been done, if any, can't be seen from the road, although most farmers we talked to today said there were a lot of corn borers in the fields.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Springfield, Ill., July 30.—Illinois wheat prospects have declined and the state winter wheat production is expected to be the smallest in thirty years. General crop conditions tend to improve northward from the middle of the state to very favorable in the northern section. The reduced wheat production has largely removed that crop as a storage problem. Available facilities are expected to take care of the corn and oats crops as usual. The No. 1 storage problem will be soybeans.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agr. Statistician, Illinois Dept. of Agriculture.

Minneapolis, Minn.—For the first time in the experience of farmers in South Dakota scabby barley is present. A. E. Larson, education director for the Hallet & Carey Co., reports. He also stated that some scab existed in wheat but did not seem to be present in serious proportions. Rust, he declared, is prevalent in flax with Bison variety seeming to suffer the most. This factor is certain to result in reduced flax yields.

Winchester, Ind., July 25.—We had hopes a week ago of an average oats crop, but that's vanished into thin air. I was at three elevators yesterday, all said they wouldn't get any more than enough oats for their own feed requirements. We would have thought three weeks ago we would handle ½ million bus. of oats, but if we handle 50,000 bus. now we will be surprised. Went in to cut them, went two rounds, didn't get enough oats hardly to cover the bottom of the grain box on the combine, discovered corn borer had literally eaten them to pieces, heads had fallen down on the ground. They quit, are cutting them with the mower, will rake them into windrows, then have the combine thresh them in hopes they will get a few bus. for feeding.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Winnipeg, Man., July 31.—An all-time record wheat and coarse grain crop in western Canada

Kansas Wheat Crop 195,000,000 Bushels

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 5.—On June 30 we issued a crop bulletin after completing a trip over a good portion of the state, and estimated a crop at that time of 175,000,000 bus. We have just completed another personal survey extending into eastern Colorado and besides attempting to get a final picture of 1942 production, we have tried to come to some conclusion as to the disposition of the crop now that it is harvested, which is most difficult as there are many complications.

In the eastern and central third of the state, the yield was only about normal, so that storage facilities were sufficient to accommodate the wheat that was to be sealed for loan, although considerable, even in these sections moved to market. Heavy rains occurred in the eastern two-thirds during harvest time which caused some loss from lodging and delayed the movement as well as reducing the quality. Acreage was small in the eastern third and about normal in the central section; so there was really not an overabundant harvest in the eastern and central sections.

In the western third of the state, we found a harvest far above the yields we had expected in our earlier calculations. Cutting is completed and uniformly our survey shows a consistently higher average than in any year of our experience. It is unusual in that these yields were uniformly high, not good and bad fields, but all were above expectations. The cool damp weather was ideal for filling so that with a good stand in the beginning, every factor tended toward heavy production. Labor was scarce and wages high, but somehow good progress was made, and where the grain could not be hauled direct from the field to storage or to the elevator, the grain was piled right in the field on the ground. Much of it remains there, although as it is possible to do so, it is being moved into either temporary or permanent storage. It appears that storage of every conceivable sort is being utilized, much of which will probably not be approved as suitable for loan. The Government has shipped in many wooden bins and is now offering them to the farmer, but they are not selling readily. If not sold, it is said they too will be filled with 1941 C. C. C. wheat, which will make available that space for 1942 loan wheat both on the farm and in local elevators, as the steel bins did not accommodate nearly all the 1941 C. C. C. wheat.

We also found many farmers who had enough under loan or sold, to have sufficient money to "pay up" old obligations; and, as they said, with nothing to buy they did not need the money.

After allowing for losses in acreage due to floods, hail, insect loss, etc., we think Kansas harvested approximately 10,000,000 acres. This harvest was from the 10,700,000 acres seeded and included the volunteer, much of which made unusual yields. The average yield in the western third in our opinion was exceptionally high, all of good quality; so with normal yields in most other sections, we estimate a final production in Kansas of 195,000,000 bus. for 1942.—H. L. Robinson.

this year was forecast in an estimate issued by the Searle Grain Co., which placed the yield of all grains combined at approximately 1,307,000,000 bus., based on present appearance of prairie crops, a point stressed by the report. The report said western Canada's wheat crop may reach 553,543,000 bus.; oats, 477,550,000 bus.; barley, 248,189,000 bus.; rye, 11,176,000 bus.; flax, 17,465,000. Last year's total wheat and coarse grain production was 598,000,000 bus., 1941 wheat crop totaling 279,000,000 bus.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 31.—Ideal harvest weather with occasional showers has stimulated all farm work in the Northwest. Growing conditions are excellent for late crops and corn. Rye harvest is now general with some very high yields and good quality although some districts suffered from the late frost. Corn is late but making good progress. Flax is the most uncertain crop in the Northwest. With the largest acreage ever sown and bright prospects for this most valuable crop to produce a much-needed oil supply, the dreaded rust has attacked the plants and is causing severe damage in many fields. South Dakota reports unusually high yields of good quality. As harvest advances to northern Minnesota and North Dakota we look for a continuation of these bright prospects. Rust has done comparatively little damage so far but wind and hail have caused some loss.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, editor.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 8.—The corn crop is making rapid growth. In areas that received good rains the corn fields are responding rapidly to the moisture. Color is good with the exception of spots that had too much rain during July, which was principally in southern counties. The advanced corn is in the roasting ear stage. The almost ideal conditions from planting time on in the northern half of the state are now reflected in the excellent prospects that in many localities are above average, and will help to bring up the state average, as conditions in the lower section of the state are below average. The early planted soybeans are doing mighty fine, podding nicely, and prospects are very promising. The medium late plantings have made good growth, however there are many weedy fields and the weed situation will show up more from this time on. More foxtail showing up in the beans than ever before. The very late planted beans of which there is a much larger acreage than normal, principally in the southern half of the state, has made little growth as the rainfall has been light, and with high temperatures this acreage will have a difficult time to make normal growth. Many fields will become so weedy that they will be plowed under for fertilizer, and many late planted beans will be cut for hay. Prospects in the northern half of the state are excellent.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Soybean Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	.....	356	.....	.....
Chicago	671,000	657,000	231,000	937,000
Indianapolis	63,000	19,500	46,500	30,000
Milwaukee	21,150	10,010	.....	.....
Minneapolis	16,500	22,500	.....	.....
Omaha	4,500	7,500	.....	.....
Peoria	224,300	169,100	232,500	126,400
St. Joseph	30,000	.....	19,500	1,500
St. Louis	4,800	.....	3,200	9,600
Toledo	332,800	328,500	177,600	138,600

Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	28,437	112,511	.....	.....
Boston	1,400	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	35,000	438,000	186,000	139,000
Duluth	40,990	431,488	47,075	192,819
Ft. Worth	1,500	4,500	.....	1,500
Hutchinson	4,500	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	31,500	12,000	15,000	13,500
Kansas City	37,500	36,000	31,500	25,500
Milwaukee	12,080	185,730	16,315	10,040
Minneapolis	1,146,500	2,757,000	544,500	700,500
Omaha	73,235	101,237	61,600	75,600
Peoria	66,200	45,600	18,000	4,800
St. Joseph	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	48,000	27,000	61,500	34,500
Seattle	6,000	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	51,787	367,279	45,523	128,901
Toledo	1,500	1,400	27,000	18,900

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Fonda, Ia., Aug. 5.—No old beans in farmers' hands.—Guy F. Wilde.

Willis, Kan., July 25.—About 75% of wheat will remain in farmers' hands.—Zentmyer Grain & Coal Co.

Garrett, Ill., Aug. 4.—About 10% of corn, 40% of oats and no wheat or beans in farmers' hands.—Horton Bros. & Harder, J. K. Horton.

Hudson, Colo., Aug. 5.—About 40% of the wheat and barley stored on the farms this year.—Hudson Grain & Bean, W. W. McBride, mgr.

Ailey, Ill.—We loaded a barge July 21, and before boat came for it, a government speed boat went down the river, stirring up waves so high as to break barge loose from our dock. Luckily the Tom Sawyer caught the barge.—Terminal Grain Co., J. H. Fuller, mgr.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 8.—Some corn moving all the time, altho the heavy offerings are held several cents above the market. The feeder and industrial demand continues good. United States requirements for starch and starch products this year may total more than 4 billion pounds. Normal domestic requirements were less than 3 billion pounds.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Portland, Ore., July 30.—Estimated disappearance of grain stocks between July 1st and "peak harvest" is 8,000,000 possibly 12,000,000 bus. by the end of the main harvest. The storage problem of Washington state therefore is where to store the excess 20,000,000 bus. that present estimates indicate will have to be held on the farms. (They already are holding 3,669,000 bus. of wheat on their farms. Additional to 19,481,000 bus. on hand in the interior warehouses).—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn., July 31.—The local storage situation is still quite satisfactory and barring receipts of any important volume will find storage space to care for the present scale of arrivals. A recent spurt in receipts proved temporary and there is already a reduction in the country movement to this market for the time being. Meanwhile there will be a short lull in the movement before what looks like a bumper yielding spring wheat crop will be ready to move seeking storage space.—F. G. C.

Madison, Wis., July 28.—Stocks of oats and corn on Wisconsin farms are smaller than a year ago but above average and holdings of old wheat are larger than the stocks estimated for July of last year, according to the Crop Reporting Service of Wisconsin. Nearly 8,000,000 bus. of corn and well over 11,500,000 bus. of oats were on farms at the beginning of the month compared with more than 11,500,000 bus. of corn and 20,500,000 bus. of oats estimated for July 1, 1941. About 490,000 bus. of wheat also were on hand on July 1, which was somewhat larger than the stocks a year ago. The 10-year, 1930-39, July average farm stocks of corn was over 4,000,000 bus. and holdings of oats averaged more than 10,000,000 bus.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 6.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending July 31, 1942, increased 3,439,075 bus. as compared with the preceding week and decreased 53,204,162 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1941. The amount in store was reported as 410,633,920 bus. compared with 407,194,845 bus. for the preceding week and 463,838,082 bus. for the week of Aug. 1, 1941. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 31, 1942, amounted to 7,976,352 bus., an increase of 2,283,911 bus. over the revised figures of the preceding week when 5,692,441 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 8,118,681 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 52 weeks from Aug. 1, 1941, to July 31, 1942, as compared with the same period in 1941 were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1941: Manitoba, 41,317,954 (57,394,249); Saskatchewan, 113,485,805 (242,345,995); Alberta, 68,057,229 (158,642,367) bus. For the 52 weeks ending July 31, 1942, and the same period in 1941, 222,860,988 and 458,382,611 bus. were received from the farms.—S. A. Cudmore, Dominion Statistician.

Benge, Wash., Aug. 6.—Over 1/4 capacity filled with stored government grain; over 100,000 bus.—so farmers can bring in only 12 bus. per acre on allotted acreage; balance will be stored on farm.—Benge Elevator Co.

Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	20,557	38,049	.....	23,333
Chicago	630,000	626,000	343,000	355,000
Duluth	106,490	886,154	92,205	525,322
Ft. Worth	65,600	267,200	12,800	14,400
Hutchinson	12,800	76,800	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	376,000	251,200	496,000	209,600
Milwaukee	1,113,680	1,472,060	656,600	330,630
Minneapolis	2,121,600	3,080,400	1,890,400	2,420,800
Omaha	201,600	357,318	27,169	246,400
Peoria	37,260	283,100	168,000	179,200
St. Joseph	66,500	29,750	42,000	26,250
St. Louis	112,000	216,000	52,800	48,000
Seattle	72,000	89,600	.....	.....
Spokane	51,200	27,200	.....	.....
Superior	10,408	504,089	5,733	594,169
Toledo	129,000	28,000	66,000	18,200
Wichita	1,600	9,600	5,569	1,300

Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	2,180,007	4,432,665	703,697	575,357
Boston	141,568	.....	219,003	220,200
Chicago	3,330,000	7,766,000	2,585,000	1,434,000
Duluth	5,070,640	14,507,551	4,744,315	13,226,914
Ft. Worth	3,848,600	4,817,400	315,000	998,200
Hutchinson	9,427,600	9,466,800	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,135,000	2,383,000	409,000	802,000
Kan. City	20,267,400	26,443,200	6,422,760	7,433,750
Milwaukee	114,610	552,640	54,600	477,670
Minneapolis	12,460,500	24,742,500	4,612,500	4,435,500
Ogden, Utah	500,000	800,000	200,000	100,000
Omaha	5,753,000	8,135,296	1,043,000	1,743,221
Peoria	622,300	1,215,400	695,500	371,070
St. Joseph	3,612,800	988,800	3,289,600	817,600
St. Louis	4,804,500	7,126,500	3,037,500	2,688,000
Seattle	2,580,200	3,775,800	.....	.....
Spokane	2,433,000	2,208,000	no report	.....
Superior	2,446,845	7,645,319	2,349,400	6,600,593
Toledo	3,700,900	7,354,900	799,000	387,670
Wichita	7,162,100	7,657,800	2,424,200	1,889,600

Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	231,758	652,741	.....	102,857
Chicago	7,197,000	8,785,000	5,254,000	8,042,000
Duluth	2,339,130	2,500,519	2,074,250	2,462,587
Ft. Worth	147,000	138,500	51,000	63,000
Indianapolis	2,251,000	1,975,000	1,987,500	1,711,000
Kansas City	1,999,200	153,000	2,583,000	1,995,000
Milwaukee	726,950	2,245,500	706,800	1,676,800
Minneapolis	1,924,500	1,083,000	1,428,000	1,635,000
Ogden, Utah	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	796,731	335,783	2,247,030	2,887,000
Peoria	3,081,800	3,407,077	1,095,500	1,366,132
St. Joseph	322,500	319,500	195,000	169,500
St. Louis	1,489,500	1,071,000	1,143,000	451,500
Seattle	229,500	120,000	.....	.....
Spokane	64,500	79,500	no report	.....
Superior	1,339,603	1,722,442	1,687,217	1,539,750
Toledo	233,600	175,000	547,200	338,800
Wichita	3,200	.....	3,273	.....

Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	55,915	82,867	.....	.....
Boston	9,700	11,600	.....	.....
Chicago	2,168,000	3,883,000	1,719,000	1,624,000
Duluth	.....	345,181	.....	268,050
Ft. Worth	126,000	216,000	4,000	36,000
Indianapolis	554,000	1,248,000	458,000	808,000
Kansas City	550,000	450,000	408,000	188,000
Milwaukee	24,860	142,380	66,500	19,000
Minneapolis	1,320,750	2,432,250	1,172,250	1,516,500
Omaha	488,000	403,309	394,550	214,753
Peoria	365,400	340,000	206,000	149,400
St. Joseph	426,000	98,000	590,000	124,000
St. Louis	600,000	556,000	272,000	206,000
Seattle	72,000	62,000	.....	.....
Spokane	52,000	100,000	no report	28,000
Superior	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Toledo	273,000	682,000	237,300	546,000
Wichita	25,600	.....	23,973	.....

U. S. Wheat for Export 800 Million

The domestic wheat supply for the 1942-43 marketing year is indicated at 1,524 million bushels, about 190 million bushels above the record 1,331 million bushels in 1941-42. A total crop of 904 million bushels was indicated by the official report of July 10, consisting of 675 million bushels of winter wheat and 229 million bushels of spring wheat.

Latest available data on the supply and disposition of old wheat indicates that the carry-over may be about 620 million bushels (figure will be available in early August). With domestic disappearance in 1942-43 now tentatively placed at 725 million bushels, about 800 million bushels may remain for export in 1942-43 or for carry-over on July 1, 1943. This is about 150 million bushels more than similar supplies in 1941-42. Prospects in the four major overseas exporting countries are for a larger crop this year than last. Stocks on July 1 in these four countries were about 1,450 million bushels.—U. S. D. A.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Jan. 10	35,946	49,912	12,575	21,272	6,733
Jan. 17	34,824	55,212	12,453	23,268	6,406
Jan. 24	35,400	61,696	12,853	24,887	6,525
Jan. 31	35,395	65,190	12,289	26,702	6,889
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886
Feb. 14	34,742	65,726	12,346	27,257	6,872
Feb. 21	34,255	65,673	12,436	27,353	7,100
Feb. 28	34,087	66,928	12,393	28,604	7,195
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,582	29,186	7,479
Mar. 14	34,824	67,530	12,621	29,381	7,260
Mar. 21	35,602	66,905	12,134	29,495	6,880
Mar. 28	36,090	68,597	12,209	29,548	6,852
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,060
Apr. 11	36,339	73,144	12,616	28,901	6,960
Apr. 18	35,564	71,031	12,671	27,683	6,697
Apr. 25	34,666	71,425	11,957	27,364	6,267
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,632	5,491
May 9	32,799	68,505	9,697	26,107	5,322
May 16	32,320	67,204	9,413	26,007	5,225
May 23	32,670	65,253	8,191	25,548	4,974
May 29	35,050	65,321	8,553	26,178	4,867
June 6	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,445
June 13	33,305	62,331	8,076	24,122	4,319
June 20	33,638	61,011	8,397	24,280	4,050
June 27	34,253	58,196	8,689	24,097	3,710
July 3	33,089	56,552	8,865	23,309	2,939
July 11	37,641	56,455	9,371	23,459	2,254
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
July 25	48,165	57,050	9,317	24,003	1,937
Aug. 1	50,291	57,083	10,136	24,462	1,896
Aug. 8	51,330	56,292	11,393	24,857	1,939

Ceilings Hold Down Grain Futures Prices

A year ago in August and early September the grain markets were very strong, soybeans advancing from \$1.39¾ July 30 to \$2.02 Sept. 12, the other grains rising moderately during the same time.

A reaction downward followed the fall harvest.

The bull market was resumed in November and given more momentum by the opening of war with Japan in December.

Why did this promising big war bull market flatten out in February? And why have prices of grains been sagging ever since, making their lows this present August?

The per capita of money in circulation has broken all records, and if this factor had free play the prices of grain might reasonably be expected to be double what they are now.

The answer lies in the attitude of the Wash-

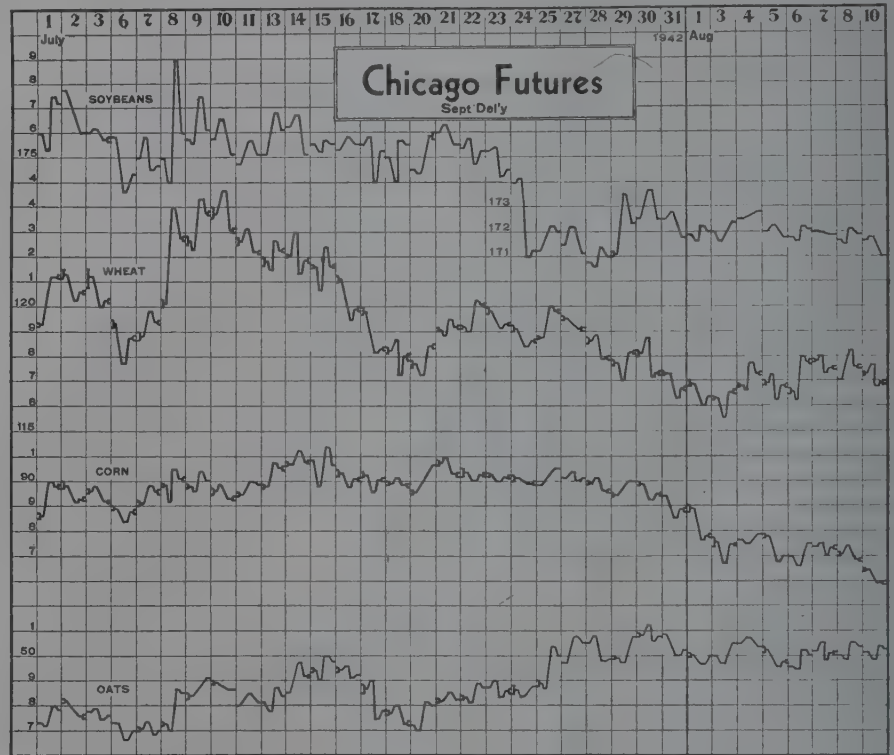
ington administration; in the action taken by the Office of Price Administration.

No sensible person would buy grain or hold what he produced after the government had taken steps to prevent an advance in price.

The minimum ceilings under the Emergency Price Control Act at 110 per cent of parity June 15, 1942, were, for wheat, per bushel, in cents, 147.8; for corn, 107.4; oats, 66.7; barley, 103.5; rye, 120.3; buckwheat, 122.1; and flaxseed, 283.

Another bearish factor is the purpose of the administration to sell 125,000,000 bus. of wheat at a cut price for feed.

The complete paralysis that has overtaken the formerly active soybean future market is a perfect example of the effect of government controls. It is planned that the government buy the entire crop at a fixed price to the grower; and the price of the meal produced from the bean is so low the processors can not bid over the government offer, the government buying price thus becoming the ceiling as well.



Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for September delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

	Option		July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.
	High	Low	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	137½	115½	120	119½	118½	119½	119	117½	118½	117½	116½	116½	116½	116½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Winnipeg, October	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Minneapolis	131	107½	112½	112	111½	112½	111½	110	110½	110	109½	108½	108½	108½	109	110	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Kansas City	127½	109	113	112½	111½	112½	112	111½	111½	110½	109½	108½	108½	108½	109½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Duluth, durum	114	106	110½	110	109½	110½	110½	108½	108½	108½	107½	106½	106½	106½	107½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Milwaukee	137½	115½	120	119½	118½	119½	119	117½	118½	117½	116½	116½	116½	116½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Chicago	94½	84½	90½	90½	89½	90½	89½	89½	89½	89½	88½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	86½	85½	86½	86½
Kansas City	88½	83½	88½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	86½	86½	85½	85½	85½	86	85½	85½	84½	83½	84½	84½
Milwaukee	94½	84½	90½	90½	90	90½	90½	89½	89½	89½	88½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	86½	85½	86½	86½
Chicago	60	46½	48½	48½	48½	50	50½	49½	47½	47½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	49½	50	50	50½	50½
Winnipeg, October	51½	45½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46	46	46	46½	46½
Minneapolis	53½	42½	44½	44½	44½	44½	45½	46	45½	46½	46½	45½	45½	46	46½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Milwaukee	60	46½	48½	48½	48½	50	50½	49½	47½	47½	50½	50½	50½	50	50½	50½	49½	50	50½	50½	50½
Chicago	98	62½	69½	68½	67½	68½	68½	67½	67½	67½	66½	66	65½	66½	66½	65	65½	65½	64½	63	63½
Minneapolis	87½	58½	64½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63	63½	62½	62½	62½	61½	61½	61½	60½	61½	61	60½	59	59½
Winnipeg, October	66½	53½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	56½	56½	56½	55½	55½	55½	55½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Duluth	63½	58½	.....	.....	63½	63½	63½	63	63½	62½	62	61½	61½	61½	61½	60½	61½	61½	60½	.....	.....
Minneapolis	63½	50½	51½	51½	51½	52½	52½	52½	53½	53½	53½	53	53	53	54½	53½	53½	54	55	55½	55½
Winnipeg, October	64½	56½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	60½	61½	61½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	61	61
Chicago, October	203	168½	175½	174½	171½	172	171½	171	172½	172½	171½	172	172½	172½	171½	172½	171½	171½	171½	171	171½
Canada Exchange	.....	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....

Watch Out for Sick Wheat

Grain inspectors, federal supervisors, and experienced grain dealers in the Wheat Belt have both eyes wide open expecting to see a great deal of sick wheat appear in deliveries from the current bumper wheat crop.

Cause for the expectation lies in the frequent rains that preceded and continued thru the harvest season in the hard and soft winter wheat areas. These gave rise to high moisture in much of the crop. Combines had to hurry thru the fields just ahead of fresh down-pours in so many instances that wheat had no chance to cure in the head.

High moisture, and failure to turn wheat sufficiently during the early weeks of storage are the immediate causes of sick wheat. O. F. Phillips, chairman of the Board of Review at Chicago, top grain supervision office of the U.S.D.A., says: "Sick wheat is suffocated wheat. The germ of the wheat berry is a living organism. It breathes. When suffocated for lack of air, inter-molecular respiration takes place. This breaks down the starch cells and the wheat starts to deteriorate. The germ turns color. It becomes gray, or reddish brown, or black. The bran coat is soon affected and the berry takes on a dead, lifeless, sometimes skin-burned appearance. If sick wheat is left to natural processes it becomes heat damaged. Eventually the whole berry will become black and charred."

Sick wheat is characterized by high moisture, the sick appearance described, a discolored germ, and a sharp, pungent, acrid, musty or sour odor. Inspectors encountering it promptly mark the inspection ticket "Sample Grade." Then they add another term, "Unfit for Mixing." This means unfit for mixing with wheat intended for human consumption. And they go a step farther. They want to know who the sick wheat is sold to, and for what purpose, just in case the Food and Drug Administration is in a mood for chasing violators of the pure food and drugs law.

So mixing sick wheat with sound wheat in any quantity is a practice that may lead to no end of difficulty. Sick wheat can be milled, and it can be baked into bread, but not good bread. The bread from sick wheat is unpalatable, and unsuited to human consumption. Besides, it might make the consumer sick.

Chicken feed is about the only market left for sick wheat. Sick wheat is not of such distinctly poor quality as heat damaged wheat, and may be used in a chicken feed when properly balanced with good quality grain and concentrates.

Sick wheat is an arrested condition. The damage may be arrested if the grain is aerated promptly when the condition is discovered. Wise elevator operators prevent development of the condition, by turning their wheat and reducing its moisture during the early weeks of storage. New wheat should always be turned at least once within the first 30 days of storage. The higher the moisture, the faster wheat respire, and the quicker it becomes sick. A corollary is that the higher the moisture content of wheat, the quicker it should be turned.

Few experienced grain dealers will set a definite moisture content at which wheat may be stored and forgotten. Too many factors are involved, like the moisture in the wheat, plus atmospheric conditions, plus temperature of the grain, plus outside temperature. But grain dealers generally agree that hard and soft winter wheat may be stored safely at around 12½% moisture and under, and hard spring wheat may be stored safely at about 13½% moisture and under.

Sick wheat is not a new condition that has suddenly dropped upon us. It is merely another term for an old condition. Other terms used for the same thing in farm parlance are "bin burned," "mow burned," "header damaged," and "stack burned." Truth is that wheat so damaged was left to look after itself when

it was too wet to do so. The result is sick wheat. That was how federal department of agriculture officials looked at it back in 1925 when the term "sick" originated.

Point to the whole problem for country elevator operators this year is the fact that so much wheat has been stored on the ground for lack of more suitable storage; or dumped into farm bins and left with no further care.

Consequence is that country elevator operators may receive a lot of sick wheat in later deliveries. Since sick wheat grades "Sample," they can not afford to take a chance on receiving it unawares. They can protect themselves only by familiarizing themselves with the appearance and odor of sick wheat, and then inspecting carefully every load received.

Space must be found for 15-25 million bushels of soybeans. The only possibilities are more farm storage, more local elevator storage, and use of steel bins. If the season is wet, this will be a tough problem; if dry, it will work out fairly easy.—L. J. Norton.

An Attractive Elevator Office

The Chase Cooperative Union, at Chase, Kan., is justly proud of its one-story and basement office. The 16x28 ft., flat-roofed building is of reinforced concrete, built with slip-forms by Chalmers & Borton.

It has two rooms and two vaults. Steel-framed corner, end and side windows take advantage of all available outside light. Inside walls are white plaster. Trim is of stained wood.

The large customers' room has entrance doors on both sides of the building. In it are display racks, and wall shelves, for merchandise, and the dial and print-o-matic of a 30 ton Fairbanks truck scale. The scale has a deck 10 ft. wide and 22 ft. long. Extended from the end of the building next to the scale deck is a short dock, from which Manager E. Anderson can reach into truckloads of grain with his testing bucket, and probe.

In the back part of the office is the book-keeping room where Manager Anderson has his private desk and where the bookkeeper has her adding machines, typewriters and other office equipment. Adjoining this room is a large, fireproof vault.

The office is equipped with lavatories, and with a shower in the basement. It is heated with a hot air furnace.

Gasoline pumps face the street. The company retails numerous side lines like gasoline, oil, coal, and feed, in addition to operating an 85,000 bus. reinforced concrete elevator.

From Abroad

Hungary's surplus of 750,000 tons of wheat is wanted by the German army, which got only 300,000 tons of the surplus last season.

Britain has 6,000,000 more acres under plow this year, and is reaping its greatest harvest, that will save at least 5,000,000 tons of shipping.

The Argentine Republic has 197,000,000 bus. of wheat available for export or carry-over, against 114,000,000 a year ago and 31,000,000 bus. two years ago. The corn surplus is 415,000,000 bus., against 339,000,000 bus. last year.

Soybean Conference in August

The Commodity Credit Corporation has granted requests for a hearing on the proposed contract with country warehousemen for handling and storage of soybeans. Involved is the contract with processors under which the government will subsidize the conversion of beans into meal and oil, and whether the warehousemen are to store and handle for the account of the processors or for the C.C.C.

After the C.C.C. and processors meet it is expected they will confer with the grain trader under the auspices of the country elevator committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Washington News

The bill appropriating \$120,000,000 of the \$210,000,000 asked by the O.P.A. has been approved by the president.

The War Production Board has approved an increase in its synthetic rubber program from 800,000 tons to 870,000 tons.

S.B. 2600, to create a rubber supply agency, to arrange for the production of rubber from agricultural or forest products was vetoed Aug. 6 by the president.

The C.C.C. is reported to be calling loans on 57,000,000 bus. of 1938-39 corn to be liquidated in 60 days. As they matured Aug. 1 this amounts to an extension.

The general agricultural appropriations bill has been approved by the president, giving the Dept. of Agriculture \$805,000,000, \$450,000,000 being for soil conservation payments.

The W.P.B. has announced that henceforth new electric motors will be released only for the most important war and civilian requirements. All other applicants for new motors will have to adapt used equipment to their needs.

Senator Reed has agreed not to press his bill to increase demurrage until Nov. 1. Politics and the Congressional election interferes.



Attractive Office of Chase Cooperative, Chase, Kan.

a **four-point** service plan to help

1

Renewal Parts Warehouses

17 warehouses conveniently located throughout the country now carry an adequate stock of frequently used renewal parts.

2

District Repair Service

33 manufacturing and repair plants are strategically located to speed repair service.

3

District Engineering Service

Experienced engineers in every industrial district are available to help solve production problems.

4

Free Help for Maintenance Men

Valuable information on how to keep electrical equipment on the job.

The nerve center of your production line is your electrical equipment. Electrical failure anywhere may result in serious production loss. To help you get more from your electrical equipment—to keep it on the job longer—Westinghouse is prepared to help you in these four ways:

First

Westinghouse has established 17 warehouses where you can obtain renewal parts quickly. Stocks on hand include those parts normally subjected to wear or burning such as contact tips, shunts, arc chutes, operating coils, armature and field coils, bearings, etc. Be sure your own stock of renewal parts is adequate to meet emergencies. When it runs low order direct from our local office.

Second

Westinghouse has arranged to facilitate major repair work. In addition to the 17 parts warehouses, Westinghouse has established 33 district manufacturing and repair plants. Each of these plants is equipped to repair, remodel or recondition electrical apparatus. This includes rewinding motors, generators, and transformers; replacing or building up worn parts such as bearings, commutators and current collectors; reblade and reline turbines, or remodel them for other operations.

More than 4,000 employees are now serving our customers from these 33 Westinghouse district plants alone. To save time on repair service, call our local office.

Third

Experienced engineers are available at every Westinghouse office to help you with your electrical and production problems. These men are constantly working with plant engineers in all types of industries. Problems that occur once in the lifetime of a manufacturer are often daily occurrences with our engineers. Thus, problems solved in one plant provide a quick answer to similar problems elsewhere. Maybe these men can help you, too.

Fourth

One of the most important single group of workers in your plant is your maintenance crew. These men deserve all the help you can give them.

Westinghouse has prepared a valuable book on the care and maintenance of electrical equipment. Pocket-size, it gives helpful hints on the care of linestarters, bearing lubrication and maintenance, tips on general inspection and many other suggestions on how to keep electrical equipment on the job.

"Maintenance Hints" is free. Each of your maintenance men should have a copy. To be sure they get one, fill in the coupon now and mail it today.

All of the above services are available through our local office. A phone call will bring you any one or all of them.

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Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARIZONA

Chandler, Ariz.—Mrs. Roy Lochhead was re-elected president and general manager of Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co. at the recent annual election, and Hal Bogle, who recently acquired the remaining half interest in the company, was elected chairman of the board. Roy Lochhead, Jr., was made v.-pres., William Bogle, v.-pres., and J. C. Hearn, sec'y-treas. Mrs. Lochhead will continue active in the business, the office of which is located here. Kenneth Servatius, Charleston, Mo., continues as production manager; J. T. McNeil is in charge of the New Mexico plants for the company; L. P. Cloward handles Arizona production; A. P. Day is in charge of feed lot operations in Arizona: Pickens West runs the Pecos plant in Rupert, Ida., with Cliff Tolbert in Oklahoma; Martin Halter, Ohio; Sam Layell and William Kerr, Missouri.

ARKANSAS

Eureka Springs, Ark.—Fred Goudelock has taken over the feed business formerly managed by Jim Davis.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—Grain warehouse storage charges on grain may be increased from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton by authority of the O.P.A.

Sacramento, Cal.—The Globe Mills division of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. recently added approximately \$350,000 bus. of wheat storage capacity to its plant.

Sacramento, Cal.—H. W. Amelung of Los Angeles, was appointed general chairman of the Feed Division of California Hay, Grain & Feed Ass'n. E. L. Kyte, Modesto, was named chairman of the Hay Division; Harry Enos, San Francisco, chairman grain division.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y-treas.

Hollister, Cal.—Clarence Gardner and Jack Beach have purchased the feed and hay business of the Lathrop Hay & Grain Co. here. James Slaven, president of the company, announced that it will continue to operate its hay, grain, lumber and trucking business in Tres Pinos, Cal., and will maintain offices here. Mr. Gardner was connected with the Lathrop Hay & Grain Co. for many years and at one time was its manager. Mr. Beach resigned as sales manager for the Sperry Flour Co. to enter business with Mr. Gardner.

CANADA

Amherstburg, Ont.—Fire recently destroyed considerable quantities of grain and corn at the plant of the Amherst Distillery, Ltd.

New Westminster, B. C.—New Westminster and Vancouver feed firms have curtailed calls by travelers to one a month. Drastic cuts in gas rationing coupled with the demand by Ottawa for conservation of tires led to an agreement being drawn up among various firms in respective classifications.

Winnipeg, Man.—We find it necessary at this time to discontinue our weekly crop and market letter, owing to the shrinkage in our office staff occasioned by the war. Our Mr. Benham, who compiled these letters, has left us—at the request of the Government, to serve in one of their departments.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., C. Kroft.

Winnipeg, Man.—K. C. Allen, Calgary, has been appointed vice-president and managing director of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. R. W. Miller, Winnipeg, succeeds Mr. Allen as general manager. Mr. Miller is a past president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool held its annual dance in the Port Arthur Arena the evening of July 23, the proceeds of which were given the Red Cross. The dance was in connection with the annual picnic held this year at Chippewa park. More than 900 employees and their families were in attendance.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Farmers Grain & Bean Ass'n has installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Lamar, Colo.—The Sunders Mills, Inc., has purchased the Big Bend Alfalfa Mill formerly owned by the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co. O. W. Meyer, of Toledo, is manager.

Ft. Morgan, Colo.—The Jacks Bean Co. opened its new feed and seed store recently, presenting each visitor on opening day with a souvenir. The old store building will be used for storage. The new store will continue to handle the company's present lines in addition to other merchandise. T. E. Duncan is manager of the Jacks Bean Co.; Ed Duncan and Geo. Fixen are in the retail store.

ILLINOIS

Sibley, Ill.—The Sibley Farms Elevator has been given a new coat of paint.

Broadwell, Ill.—The W. W. Hill Elevator has installed Superior DP Elevator Cups.

Pecatonica, Ill.—Harold Bush has rented Gust Sewalson's building and opened a feed store.

Blandinsville, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator is installing a 10x34 ft. deck Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Jacksonville, Ill.—High winds did considerable damage to the Walter Davenport elevator recently.

Steward, Ill.—Edgar Lincoln Titus, 81, widely known as a grain dealer here about 25 years ago, died recently.

Henderson, Ill.—The Davis Grain Co. has a new 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale with wood deck 24x9 ft., and New Style Grain Beam.

Pana, Ill.—The Shellabarger Elvtr. Co. has erected additional storage bins at its elevator, remodeled its cob house and made the engine room fireproof.

Pekin, Ill.—The Corn Products Co.'s brick factory was damaged by fire July 18 when feed in the driers ignited. Building loss was estimated at \$3,000; insured.

Denver, Ill.—The Farmers Union Marketing Ass'n recently purchased an elevator and warehouses here, to be used for storage of grain produced by the union members.

Alton, Ill.—Chas. Fletcher Sparks, 80, a member of the family well known in the flour milling trade, died recently. For many years he was v.-pres. of the Sparks Milling Co.

Waynesville, Ill.—J. R. Martin of the Martin Grain Co. has completed improvements on his grain office. A basement was made and a furnace installed, and the building has been painted both inside and outside.

Shawneetown, Ill.—The remainder of the Shawneetown elevator is being moved to the new town site, the work having been stopped June 30, a previously announced date of discontinuance of the project.

Peoria, Ill.—The United States regional soybean industrial products laboratory has been moved from the campus of the University of Illinois to the Northern regional research laboratory here. P. J. P.

Bartelo, Ill.—In Farmers National Grain Corp. v. Bartelo Co-op. Elvtr. & Grain Co., by agreement of parties and attorneys in open court a judgment was entered in favor of plaintiff and against defendant for \$465 and costs of suit.

St. Joseph, Ill.—The Champaign County Grain Ass'n has purchased the 50,000-bu. Peters elevator from Senator E. R. Peters. This is the third elevator owned by the ass'n, the other two being at Glover and Fulls Siding. Roy Phenice has been manager of the local elevator.

Maunie, Ill.—The J. E. Pumphrey Grain Co. 20,000-bu. elevator burned recently, the fire starting in the engine room. The elevator contained 4,000 bus. of wheat owned by the Fuhrer Ford Mfg. Co. of Mt. Vernon, Ind. Wayne Tucker is manager. Plans are being made to rebuild.

Danville, Ill.—Installation of machinery at the Lauhoff Grain Co.'s plant continues and Howard Lauhoff, operator, stated the plant would be operating within a short time. It will manufacture a corebinder along with brewers' cornflakes and toasted cornflakes, the latter used as a dry dog food base.

Naperville, Ill.—Boecker Coal & Grain Co. recently shipped a car of corn to M. L. Vehon & Co., the load weighing 170,320 lbs., the largest on record. The previous record load was 165,000 lbs. The price received for the above shipment was 87c per bushel which recalled that during the World War I this same company shipped a carload of corn which brought \$1.36 per bushel and in total dollar value was the highest amount ever paid for a car of corn received at the Chicago Board of Trade.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Mazon, Ill.—George E. Mellen, manager of the Farmers Elevator, recently was elected sec'y of the Co-op. Allied Dealers at the annual meeting at Morris.

Bethany, Ill.—O. W. Livergood & Co. have installed a new Soweigh 30 ton Motor Truck Scale with wood platform 36 x 10 ft., equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

West Point, Ill.—Harold Gabel is manager of the local elevator recently purchased by the Denver Co-op. Elevator Co. from G. J. Ufkes. The Denver firm also operates elevators at Denver, Basco and Bowen, with headquarters at Denver. Tivis E. Bilderback is general manager.—J. R. M.

Allerton, Ill.—Samuel Howard Porterfield, 67, operator of the S. H. Porterfield elevator, died recently following an illness of seven months of a complication of diseases. Mr. Porterfield, who had operated the elevator here for the past 18 years, was active in civic life and was mayor at the time of his death.

CHICAGO NOTES

B. H. Moorhead, a member of the Board of Trade, has joined the U. S. Merchant Marine.

W. S. Donovan has resigned from the Cereal By-Products Co. to engage in the feed business at Omaha, Neb.

The directors of the Board of Trade fixed the rate of interest for the month of August under the provisions of Rule 352 at 5 per cent per annum.

Carl Gaberdiel, recently elected Commander of the Chicago Board of Trade Post 304, American Legion, was killed instantly in an automobile accident Aug. 4.

Robert E. McCarthy, 80, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1903, died unexpectedly Aug. 4. Mr. McCarthy was associated with E. W. Bailey & Co. for 60 years and was sec'y-treas. of the organization. He was on the floor of the Board the day before his death.

Peter B. Carey, three times president of the Chicago Board of Trade, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for sheriff of Cook County. Mr. Carey, who conducted his own grain brokerage business, has served many civic and charitable enterprises and has the esteem and support of a wide circle of friends in this his initial campaign for public office.

Frank R. Johnson, for the last eight years barley buyer of the Columbia Malting Co. and previously with the Arcady Farms Milling Co. for ten years, is the new manager of the Chicago office of the Cleveland Grain Co. Mr. Johnson has long been identified with the grain trade of Chicago and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. His many friends in the trade wish him every success in his new connection.

F. C. Bisson has been appointed director of the Public Relations Dept., Chicago Board of Trade, assuming his duties Aug. 5. Mr. Bisson was connected with the Dept. of Agr. in Chicago for many years during which time he was in charge of market news on grain, hay and feed. He was on the staff of the firm of Harris, Burrows & Hicks for about a year, after which he became associated with the Commodity Exchange Administration, where he has been for the past three years. Before coming here, Mr. Bisson was located in Minneapolis where he became acquainted with the sampling, weighing and inspection of grain. He has been broadcasting closing grain market comment since 1927 over WLS on a farm program sponsored by the Dept. of Agr. He also has been a federal appeal inspector for soybeans.

New members recently enrolled by the Board of Trade include Harold M. Stratton, president of the Stratton Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Jules S. Bache of J. S. Bache & Co., New York, N. Y. Memberships of William C. Eaton, Walter R. McCarthy, Percy F. Brautigam, John C. Shaffer have been transferred. Last reported sale of membership was at \$175.

Edward Sheehy, 49, in charge of mill production for the Quaker Oats Co., died of a heart attack in the Edgewater Beach Hotel recently. Since joining Quaker Oats Co. in March, 1916, Mr. Sheehy had advanced steadily. He was assistant manager of the Cedar Rapids plant when called to Chicago last March to take over supervision of mill production. Earlier he had been employed by the company at Waverly, N. Y., at Fort Dodge, Ia., Buffalo, N. Y., and St. Joseph, Mo.—A. G. T.

INDIANA

Bunker Hill, Ind.—The Campbell Grain & Seed Co. has installed a new seed cleaner at its elevator.

Valparaiso, Ind.—The Brown Supply Co. has installed an additional feed mixer in the Pennsy elevator.—A. E. L.

Bloomington, Ind.—Harry Staley has been made manager of the feed department of the University Chevrolet Co.

Bremen, Ind.—Lester L. Long installed a 1-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive and a 61 ft. Kelly Duplex Chain Drag.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Josef Seabold of Bluffton, Ind., has accepted a position as merchandise display man and salesman for the McMillen Feed Mills.

Westville, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator will replace the present hammer mill with a 60 h.p. mill, and make other improvements.—A. E. L.

Orland, Ind.—This branch of the Steuben County Farm Bureau is installing grain bins, grain leg and other improvements for grain storage.—A. E. L.

Boonville, Ind.—The Boonville Milling Co. has changed its name to Boonville Mills, Inc., and decreased the number of directors from five to three.—P.J.P.

Parker, Ind.—J. R. Trimble, formerly of Snow Hill, Ind., purchased the Hume Dickey elevator and Mr. Dickey will retire from the grain business.—A. E. L.

Van Buren, Ind.—Hoosier Grain & Supply has installed a ton new type gearless mixer with motor and drive which they bought from the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co.

Dana, Ind.—Alva Summerville, Rockville, Ind., has purchased the local feed mill formerly operated by the Vermillion County Farmers, Inc. The new firm is known as the Dana Feed Service and will furnish complete mill service, including grinding and mixing.

Jonesville, Ind.—Samuel Ross, 81, who for forty years owned and operated a grain elevator here, died recently at his Indianapolis home after a short illness.—W. B. C.

Pleasant Mills, Ind.—Charles P. Troutner, 58, for many years owner and operator of a grain elevator here and engaged in the general feed business, died recently.—W. B. C.

Brownsburg, Ind.—Raymond Beeler, proprietor of the Brownsburg Feed & Fertilizer store, has purchased the business of Otis James Gray, who will enter the U. S. armed forces.

Belshaw (Lowell, R.F.D.), Ind.—The Belshaw Gleaners & Farmers Elevator has enlarged the feed mill and installed a new feed mixer. The old man-lift was replaced with an electric lift.—A.E.L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Tyner Elevator, Inc., has been incorporated, 1,000 shares, n.p.v., to conduct a grain and warehouse business; D. W. McMillen, Jr., George C. Thomas and Edward T. Schele.—P.J.P.

Montezuma, Ind., July 30.—Florida license No. 7,013,886 seems to be man trying to sell renewals for you. Do not know name as he left in hurry.—Parke County Farm Bureau. Wm. Routin. "A cautious traveler."—Ed.

Sullivan, Ind.—Ralph Monroe has opened a new store, Monroe's Highway Feed Service, in the building on U. S. Highway 41. A drive-in service will be one of the features, and the firm has installed new machinery for custom feed grinding and mixing.

Battle Ground, Ind.—Earl E. Clark, who several years ago was employed by Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., Inc., here and later formed a partnership with O. A. Beydler, operating the Clark & Beydler elevator at Lebanon, died July 10 at a sanatorium in Lafayette where he had been a patient for the last five years.

LaOtto, Ind.—E. Kitson has been transferred from the Columbia Grain Co. to the LaOtto Grain Co., where he has succeeded Fred Sell as manager. Mr. Sell has returned to the Columbia Grain Co., Columbia City. A new addition to be built and a new feed mixer, are among the improvements being made here.—A.E.L.

North Liberty, Ind.—The C. G. Wolf elevator has been leased to the Central Soya Co. of Fort Wayne, and the elevator at Tyner, Ind. (also owned by C. G. Wolf) was purchased by Central Soya Co. Dave Crutchfield, former manager of the Raber Co-operative Co., Raber, Ind., has assumed management of these elevators.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Walter E. Flumerfelt, general manager of the Soy Bean Processing Co. at Waterloo, Ia., since its organization six years ago, resigned Aug. 5 to accept a position with the Central Soya Co., Inc., here. He will begin his new duties Sept. 1. Mr. Flumerfelt will be an executive in charge of certain soybean developments at the Soya company.

STATISTICAL REPORTS

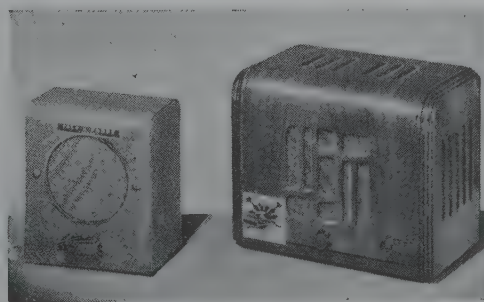
Prepared annually on
Grain Elevator Operations

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Bath, Ind.—Frank S. Demoret recently sold his interest in the Demoret Grain Co. to his partner, D. M. DuBois, effective July 1. The change was made because of the ill health of Mr. Demoret.

Bristol, Ind.—The Elkhart County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the Bristol Mill and has placed Harvey Sherck in charge as manager of the auxiliary unit. Mr. Sherck has been working in the Goshen's mill for the past four years. The local mill will provide an auxiliary feed mill for customers in the northern section of the county and in southern Michigan.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—T. C. Crabbs, president of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., is slowly recovering at his home after an illness of many weeks. He writes that, while he is free from pain, the congestion in his afflicted limb has not sufficiently cleared up for him to be able to leave his home. He is in close touch with his business, however, and has held several directors' meetings at his home.

Noblesville, Ind.—J. B. Todd, owner of the Todd Feed & Seed store, has taken a long time lease on the mill formerly operated by the Noblesville Milling Co., and has moved his business to the new location. Several months ago the Noblesville Milling Co. was sold to the Acme-Evans Milling Co., Indianapolis, and all grinding of wheat for flour was stopped. The elevator, however, has been in operation, being used to store wheat. Mr. Todd stated he will store government wheat in the bins this year. In addition there is corn storage for approximately 20,000 bus. of ear corn. The firm will handle all kinds of milling feed and do custom grinding as well as cleaning of seeds.

North Judson, Ind.—Vanek Bros. elevator and warehouses were completely destroyed by fire early July 21, together with a large amount of poultry and stock feed, flour, fertilizer, machinery and three large trucks. The loss was estimated at more than \$20,000 by Joseph and John Vanek, owners, with only partial insurance. The fire was discovered near the elevator office, and as firemen attempted to extinguish the blaze, a loud explosion occurred within the elevator, shooting fire up thru the elevator leg to the top of the structure, and within an hour the large grain structure was leveled to the ground. The Messrs. Vanek have established temporary quarters to serve their customers in grinding and mixing of feeds.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Elvtr. Co. has installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter at its elevator.

Estherville, Ia.—Estherville's Chamber of Commerce is seeking priorities to locate a soy-bean processing plant here.

Griswold, Ia.—Fred Krisinger, operator of the Griswold Mill, recently installed a ton size feed mixer for custom mixing.

Dysart, Ia.—The R. V. Leo Grain Co. has installed a 1-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

George, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has had the elevator siding re-nailed with lead head nails and painted. A. L. Smith had the contract.

Rodney, Ia.—I have sold my business (Swanson Grain Co.) to the Rodney Grain Co., Marion Nickolaisen, manager.—W. L. Swanson.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Plans are being made for the rebuilding of the Kessler Grain Co. elevator which recently burned with a loss of \$38,000.—F. E.

Davenport, Ia.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co. has been issued a permit for \$4,000 elevator repairs to be made on its grain storage building on Rockingham Rd.

Knoke, Ia.—The Knoke Grain Co. has installed a new Soweigh 30 ton 40x10 Motor Truck Scale with wood deck and equipped with new style grain beam.

Superior, Ia.—The Superior Co-op. Elvtr. Co. reported a 30 per cent increase in business over last year at its recent annual meeting. M. E. Carnahan is manager.

Sioux City, Ia.—Neely Hill, who has been with the Federal Supervisor's office at Cedar Rapids the last ten years, is now in charge of the Federal Supervisor's office here.

Sumner, Ia.—H. J. Schult & Son have added a 10x20 ft. building to its elevator, for storage. A new feed building recently was erected and a runway was built along the entire front.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—G. E. Whitney, who succeeded Robert Land as superintendent of the Omaha Elevator here, died recently of a heart attack. He has been succeeded by Hugh Stark.

Rudd, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. has purchased the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.'s local elevator. R. L. Pace, who has been in charge as manager, will continue his work.

Cherokee, Ia.—The frame grain elevator owned by Glenn Curtin burned July 18, the fire starting from an overheated bearing on the leg shaft. Loss was estimated at \$5,400, with partial insurance.

Ankeny, Ia.—While E. J. Sheppard, proprietor of the Sheppard Feed & Fuel Co., was at home for his lunch, recently, someone forced an entrance to the office, opened the safe and stole \$12.—A.G.T.

Marathon, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. recently completed construction of an office, replacing one that was razed, and lowered and widened the driveway to the grain dump. Cliff Olson is local manager.

Corydon, Ia.—The Middlebrook & Anderson Feed Co. opened for business recently in the former Hart service station building. Floyd Middlebrook is proprietor and Earl Anderson manager of the new business.

Hanlontown, Ia.—Ruben Rolands, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, joined the benedict class on July 19 when he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Beck of Albert Lea, Minn. Congratulations.—A. G. T.

Ayrshire, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a new Strong-Scott Telescoping Pneumatic Hoist, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work. Two new bin sackers also were installed and a number of repairs made throughout the elevator.

Ogden, Ia.—The 16x22 ft. office for the W. C. Walker Grain Co. has been completed and the 30-ton 34 ft. deck scale has been installed. Mr. Walker is justly proud of his new office, built of matt faced tile, lined with glazed tile, with a 2-inch air space between the two walls. Interior finish is of hard wood.

Nodaway, Ia.—Joe Waters of southwest of here bought the Nodaway Elevator, adjoining buildings and real estate at recent public auction, getting immediate possession.

Cleves, Ia.—E. F. Froning and his son, M. F. Froning, have purchased the local elevator of D. J. Peters of Wellsburg. They will remodel and enlarge the 20,000-bu. house. Merle F. Froning is manager of the Froning Grain Co. elevator at Eldora.

Lime Springs, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Feed Co., Inc., reported an increase of 161 per cent in total business during the first six months of 1942 in comparison with the same period last year. Everett Davies is manager, having succeeded his father, D. I. Davies.

Wapello, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange awarded contract for building its elevator to the T. E. Ibberson Co. Plans have been made to carry on the business during the reconstruction period. New mixing and grinding equipment is being installed.

Manly, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. recently completed a new warehouse, 20 x 40 ft., using local men to do the work. It is of wood siding and cedar shingle roof. Has two loading out doors to the yard side and one unloading door at the rail siding. M. H. Barker is the manager. —Art Torkelson.

Aurelia, Ia.—A 30 x 30 ft., 40 ft. high addition is being built to the W. G. Whitney elevator. The new structure is of crib construction, 2 x 6s on the lower half, and 2 x 4s on the top half, laid flat. The sides and roof will be covered by galvanized iron. The floor and foundation is of concrete.

Madrid, Ia.—The Soderlund Bros. elevator was struck by lightning July 28, but little damage resulted. The bolt struck the heavy electrical installation, and the meter dropped into a sack of grain, setting it afire. Mr. Soderlund, who was just closing the elevator, was able to extinguish the blaze.

Oto, Ia.—The south elevator of the Updike Grain Corp. was struck by lightning recently, the bolt tearing a large hole near the peak of the building and then descending to the bottom floor. The blaze that followed was extinguished by firemen before it gained any headway. The elevator contained 6,000 bus. of wheat.

Spencer, Ia.—The Peerless Feed Mill has opened for business. The mill is located on the M. & St. L. right-of-way and originally was built to be used as a popcorn elevator by Wood Batson. It never was finished for that purpose, however. Roy Nefzger and Kenneth Gattley, owners of the Peerless Hatchery, converted it into a modern feed mill and storage warehouse.

Woden, Ia.—This company recently purchased the Critz & Co. elevator at this place and will use same for storage. Our year ended May 25, '42, with a gain in sales of \$100,000 over previous year and a net gain of \$11,358. A patronage dividend of 1c a bu. on grain and 8% on merchandise was declared.—Farmers Incorporated Society, G. L. Peterson, Mgr.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold the first of a series of "war clinics" here Aug. 11, with Graddon Swanson, sec'y, in charge. Other meetings scheduled are: Sheldon, Aug. 12; Spencer, Aug. 13; Sac City, Aug. 14. Officials of the C.C.C., A.A.A., Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board and the Office of Defense Transportation are expected to be present at the meetings.

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Audubon, Ia.—R. L. McMullin of Grand Island, Neb., has been appointed manager of the Updike Grain Corp. elevator, succeeding Frank Albright, who is seriously ill at his home in Lewis. Mr. Albright recently was removed to his home from the Atlantic Hospital, where he had been a patient for several days. Mr. McMullin formerly was in the grain business at Doniphan, Neb.

Des Moines, Ia.—An embargo on grain for storage was placed on Des Moines elevators and owners of storage space will accept grain only upon issuance of a permit, according to announcement by the Des Moines grain permit com'te. Don Jorgenson of the Inland Milling Co. and A. F. Leathers, manager of the Swift & Co. soybean plant here, are co-chairmen of the com'te.

Muscatine, Ia.—The Grain Processing Corp. is going ahead with plans for construction of a grain alcohol plant while awaiting sanction from the government. G. A. Kent, vice-pres. and treasurer of the organization, said eight months would be required to complete the plant after official sanction is received. The plant will be built on Muscatine Island, adjacent to the municipal power plant.

Denhart (Kanawha p. o.), Ia.—George A. Arnold of Ames, Ia., has accepted the management of the elevator recently purchased by Charles C. Davis of Pasadena, Calif. Mr. Arnold was the first manager at Denhart when this station was established in 1918 and was a member of the firm of Davis Bros. & Arnold. He is an experienced grain man, having spent many years operating Iowa elevators.

Clinton, Ia.—The Pillsbury Feed Mills has been organized as a division of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., with headquarters here. Robert P. O'Brien, formerly of Fort Wayne, Ind., is head of the division. During the last few months following the purchase of the former Champion Milling & Grain Co. plant, the plant has been completely revamped and a warehouse completed along with other improvements that provide for the comfort and safety of the plant workers.

DeWitt, Ia.—The Equity Exchange, managed by O. H. Joy, has rigged up a novel World War One and World War Two shower bath. A steel drum was set up on 2x4's outside of the coal bin which is filled with a rubber hose used to wet down the coal after it is loaded for delivery. Sun warms the water in the barrel and there is a plug and hose arrangement from the barrel to a half gallon sized can inside the coal shed that has small nail holes driven thru it to make a spray; it works and did not cost much to make. Concrete floor in the coal bin lets the water seep over to the coal so answers two purposes. It is really foolproof and no effort to fill or use.—Art Torkelson.

KANSAS

Kendall, Kan.—The Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator burned to the ground recently.

Williamsburg, Kan.—The Williamsburg Elevator has opened for business with W. E. Robins in charge.

Ransom, Kan.—Orville L. Cope, formerly of Mullenville, is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Union elevator.

Hardtner, Kan.—W. H. Webb is new manager of the Commander-Larabee Milling Co. elevator, succeeding John Snead.

Longford, Kan.—The R. E. Bruns elevator, and stock owned by the Kansas Elevator Co., was totally destroyed by fire on July 31.

Miltonvale, Kan.—Floyd Koster has taken over the feed and grain business of Bill Paquette, the latter having moved to a farm.

Dodge City, Kan.—When Claude M. Cave, of the Dodge City Terminal Elvtr. Co., found too much business for his elevator and too little for his garage, he converted the garage into storage quarters for bulk and sacked wheat.

Glascø, Kan.—The Glasco Mlg. Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Bag Cleaner and a 1-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Frankfort, Kan.—The Frankfort Grain Co. has installed a new Steinlite Moisture Tester at its elevator, Mgr. H. J. Gudenkauf has announced.

Dalton, Kan.—The elevator owned and operated by Bernard Mears was totally destroyed by fire. Considerable stock, including about 15,000 bus. of wheat, was lost.

Overbrook, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator recently installed a new electric power flax tester. T. A. Hupp, manager, expects, now, to give better service and save both time and labor.

Alton, Kan.—The Osborne County Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n's west elevator was damaged badly by fire recently. A grinder and 4,000 bus. of oats, barley and other grain were destroyed.

St. Paul, Kan.—Sherman Roseberry is new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, which had been without a regular manager for several months, Albert Pool, a director, having been temporarily in charge.

Clay Center, Kan.—Pending approval by the War Production Board, the Marshall Feed Co. has made tentative plans for the erection of a 150 x 100 ft. one-story grain storage building of 150,000 bus. capacity.

Gorham, Kan.—A Paramount Newsreel camera unit recently took pictures of the Benso Grain Co. elevator and a garage filled with wheat. Mrs. Elsie Benso, Ed Sitz and Carl Reich also are in the picture which will be shown in all parts of the U. S.

Goddard, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. of Salina has purchased the Adler Grain Elevator, taking immediate charge with A. N. Linnebur as manager. L. A. Adler, who is retiring from active work, has been in the grain business here for 29 years. The Shellabarger company operates a line of 30 elevators in Kansas and has been in the milling business since 1776.

Kinsley, Kan.—The Kinsley Co-op. Exchange has purchased the property of the Edwards County Mill & Produce Co. Robert Walsh, manager of the Exchange, will be in charge of the enlarged business. The mill, which was closed down recently, is expected to be started again. C. J. DeWitt, who was part owner and has managed the Edwards County Mill & Produce Co. business, stated he sold because his son, Claude, who had been associated with him, and to whom he had planned to turn over the management of the business in October, has been called to the army. Ill health made it impossible for him to continue.

KENTUCKY

Cynthiana, Ky.—The Crescent Flour Mill has been approved to handle and store grain for the agencies under supervision and control of the Sec'y of Agriculture.

East Bernstadt, Ky.—The Southeastern Greyhound Bus Lines filed suit for \$5,000 July 30 for damages to the bus in which five persons were killed and ten injured in a collision with a 6,100 lb. grain truck of the Laurel Grocery Co., July 18, near Peytona. Earl Hensley, driver of the truck, was named defendant with W. C. Patton, W. J. Chestnut and T. W. Griffin, partners in the Laurel Grocery Co. Hensley gave bond of \$5,000 July 29 and was held to the grand jury in connection with the bus deaths. The truck, going east, and the Greyhound bus moving west, met head on at Peytona the evening of July 18, on U. S. 60, resulting in five being killed and ten injured, three severely. The road is narrow. The bus had its entire side torn out from just back of the driver's seat to the back end, the seats having been torn out and wrecked.—A. W. W.

MINNESOTA

Cynthiana, Ky.—T. W. Brooks has moved his feed business to a building on Pike St.

Greensburg, Ky.—The Winn Milling Co. installed a 1-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Roeley Hill, Ky.—Lightning recently struck and slightly damaged a warehouse of the Rocky Hill Milling Co.

Louisville, Ky.—The Ferncliffe Feed & Grain Co., whose plant, formerly part of an old distillery, was gutted by fire, took over the property formerly occupied by the defunct Louisville Cereal Mills Co., and remodeled and now occupy this property, rather than go to the expense of rebuilding the burned property.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Manard Molasses Co. has been purchased by A. M. McNamara and associates. The sale was due to John Manard going to Washington as chief of the molasses unit, alcohol and solvents section, WPB, for the duration. Mr. McNamara is the president, and general offices are at 2929 Jackson Ave.

MARYLAND

Sudlersville, Md.—The Sudlersville Supply Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

MICHIGAN

Turner, Mich.—Bay Elvtrs., Inc., reported a small loss from recent high winds.

Remus, Mich.—The D. Mansfield & Co. elevator was badly damaged by fire Aug. 2.

Pittsford, Mich.—Otto L. Lemmlie has installed a Kelly Duplex Horizontal Feed Mixer.

Laingsburg, Mich.—The Farmers Elevator sustained considerable damage recently from high winds.

Edmore, Mich.—John W. Pfeiffer, 86, former owner and operator of the Edmore Grain & Lumber Co., died recently.

Schoolcraft, Mich.—Myron Shutes recently resigned as manager of the Knappen Farm Service Co. elevator and has been succeeded by L. J. Ducat, an employee of the company who came here some months ago from Ohio.

Hudson, Mich.—Fire recently damaged the Gates Alfalfa Mill, the blaze starting in the dust collector. The flames were extinguished by using water from the mill's own 8,000-gal. water tank. The loss estimated at about \$3,000 was covered by insurance.

Elkton, Mich.—Ira Faist, manager of the Elkton Elvtr. Co., stated the elevator has been approved for storage of government wheat. The company recently completed construction of 20 storage bins on the north side of the elevator. A new approach was built in the driveway to the truck dump.

Grand Blanc, Mich.—Lawrence Wright, of Lapeer, has taken over the duties of Sam Michelson at the Grand Blanc Co-operative Elvtr. Co., due to the continued illness of Mr. Michelson. The latter has spent several months in hospital, due to injuries received while employed as manager. He recently underwent a fourth major operation at Harper Hospital, Detroit.

LeSeur, Minn.—Rollie Wierwill has remodeled his feed plant.

Clitherall, Minn.—The Clitherall Grain & Fuel Co. has installed a new feed mill.

Madison, Minn.—The Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. recently installed new feed grinding and mixing equipment.

Lismore, Minn.—The John E. Greig Co. plans to make general repairs at its elevator and to install a new head.

Viking, Minn.—The local elevator owned by Christenson of Gully has been sold to farmers of the community.

Chandler, Minn.—Jos. Rolstad is manager of the Johnson-Olson Elvtr. Co. plant which re-opened for business recently.

Villard, Minn.—The Villard Elvtr. Co. is painting and making extensive repairs on its buildings. Arnold Tank is manager.

St. Paul, Minn.—William I. Nolan, 65, until recently deputy state treasurer, was appointed to the State Board of Grain Appeals.

Triumph, Minn.—Walter E. Benson was named manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Duluth, Minn.—George H. Atwood, 36, formerly affiliated with the Atwood Larson Grain Commission Co. here, died Aug. 5 while vacationing at Lake Vermilion.

Duluth, Minn.—James S. Graves, general manager of the Capitol Elvtr. Co., retired July 31 after 38 years of service in the grain and elevator business.—F. G. C.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—The Hoelz Flour & Feed Co. has installed new equipment in its mill, the third replacement the company has made since its establishment uptown.

Worthington, Minn.—Clarence Woelfle, who has been acting as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. plant since the resignation of Herman Gerischer, has been named manager.

Clearbrook, Minn.—Clearbrook Elvtr. Ass'n is serving customers over a new So-weight 20-ton 28x9 ft. Motor Truck Dump Scale equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Belview, Minn.—Belview Farmers Union Co-op Ass'n is new owner of the elevator formerly owned by McCabe Bros., Minneapolis, Dave Monson, Delhi, has been named manager.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—A 20,000-bu. storage annex is being built to the Peterson Grain & Seed Co. elevator, to be 26x32 ft. in size. The T. E. Ibberson Const. Co. has the contract.

Monticello, Minn.—The Monticello Farmers Elevator, containing several thousand bushels of grain, was scorched recently in a fire that destroyed two gasoline filling station-warehouse buildings.

Thorp (Cosmos p. o.), Minn.—The Farmers Union has purchased the Victoria elevator here. A dedicatory program was held July 31. Bob Anderstrom is manager of the new Farmers Union elevator.—F. E.

Mankato, Minn.—The Dept. of Agr. stopped the sale of C.C.C. wheat, including 70,000 bu. recently shipped in, Aug. 3. About 3,000 bu. had been sold to date, according to announcement by Blue Earth County Soil Conservation office.

Kenyon, Minn.—Harris G. O. Lee, a son of Henry E. Lee, manager of the Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co., is now in the U. S. Army. Prior to his induction into service he was employed by the Globe Elvtr. Co. at Duluth.

Crookston, Minn.—Twenty West Polk County elevator men met Aug. 2 at the Northwest School of Agr. to discuss grain storage problems and preparations being made to meet them. Paul Dudley presided, O. A. Well, chairman of the County AAA Com'te, A. F. Giese, M. T. Larson, C. G. Ash, county agent, and T. M. McCall were speakers.

Willmar, Minn.—The local flax plant began operations July 20 with 35 men employed, working three shifts a day. Martin Hanson is foreman at the plant.

Isanti, Minn.—The warehouse and grain cleaning plant of the Co-op. Produce Co. burned recently. The company's office and mill were not damaged. The plant recently had been severely damaged by high winds. Bertil Lindbergh is manager.

Triumph, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. have opened their local elevator, with Emil Schroeder of Butterfield as manager. The elevator had been closed the past two years and used for storing government corn, which has been removed.

Glyndon, Minn.—We are moving our elevator on the south side of the N. P. railroad to our other elevator on the north side. The J. H. Fisch Co. is doing the work. This will give us 60,000 bu. storage capacity.—Clay Center Co-op. Ass'n, A. T. Hilden, mgr.

Belgrade, Minn.—A 30x32 ft. addition is being built to the feed storage warehouse at the Belgrade Flour Mill. The 16x30 ft. grinding and mixing room also is being extended upward to second-story height to provide more overhead storage space above the mixing machines.

Benson, Minn.—Work has begun on the construction of a flax tow mill by the Western Fiber Co. of Duluth, Minn. WPB approval has been secured for the extension of an electric line from the Benson municipal plant. G. R. Moore, pres., estimates the cost of the new plant at \$5,000.—F. E.

Red Wing, Minn.—The Goodhue County Farm Bureau Service Co. and the Co-operative Oil Ass'n of Goodhue Co. have merged, and are operating as the Co-operative Service Co. of Goodhue County. It deals in motor fuels and oils, feeds, fertilizers, spray materials, and other goods for farm production.

Barnesville, Minn.—Leo J. Kieselbach, Barnesville, was re-elected president of the Lake Region Grainmen's Ass'n recently; Geo. Schuler, Breckenridge, was re-elected v.-pres.; A. E. Mosbrook, Barnesville, was elected sec'y-treas. The organization includes Clay, Wilkin, Otter Tail and Grant Counties.

Luverne, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. has repaired its elevator and placed it in operation again with C. E. Zeiner, formerly of Adrian, in charge as manager. Mr. Zeiner, who has been at Adrian for the past three years, formerly was manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s local elevator for 14 years.

Faribault, Minn.—The annual meeting of the Southeastern Grainmen's Ass'n was held in Ochs Hall July 24 when A. J. Larsen, educational director for Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis, was the principal speaker. He predicted that the production of soybeans will increase rather than decrease after the war. Waldo Broberg, manager of Farm Service Co., and Geo. Stransky, manager of the Commander Elvtr. Co. were hosts for the evening and served an excellent lunch at the close of the gathering. E. B. Schulte, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Pine Island and president of the group, asked permission of those present to defer the election of officers until the next meeting when a larger portion of the membership would be present, many having been unable to attend, being busy with the movement of the 1942 crop.

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MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Hilltop Farm Feed Co. will enlarge its platform at 100 3rd Ave. No.

The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its convention in Minneapolis in January, 1943. W. D. Flemming is sec'y.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy Cargill, 87, widow of the late Sylvester S. Cargill, died recently. A resident of Minneapolis since 1886, Mrs. Cargill had been president of the Victoria Elvtr. Co. since her husband's death in 1913.

Dr. E. C. Williams, vice-pres. and director of research at General Mills, Inc., has left to join the board of the General Aniline & Film Corporation in New York. Dr. Williams will be responsible for research and technical developments of the firm.

The King Midas elevator B was damaged by fire July 19. A transmission rope burned thru, and there was some other minor damage, but the overhead sprinkler system kept the blaze under control until the arrival of the fire department. The elevator was not working the day of the fire, and all switches were off. There was some water damage but the grain has been moved, and the elevator resumed operating.

Tom G. Dyer recently resigned as sales manager of Sargent & Co., Des Moines, and accepted the position of manager of the newly organized commercial feed department of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., entering on his new duties Aug. 1. The Russell-Miller Milling Co. will start the manufacture of mineralized tankage and other feed concentrates Sept. 1. A part of the company's idle flour mill here is being remodeled for the purpose.

Minneapolis was one of six major grain markets in the nation that was brought under a mandatory federal embargo on cash and storage grain July 18. The embargo on all grains became effective July 22. C. J. Grimes, chairman of the northwest grain storage com'te, was named by the interstate commerce commission as its agent in the Twin City area. The agents have the authority to determine from time to time that no permits will be required to move cash or storage grain at the six major markets. Thru authority invested in him, Mr. Grimes will be able to gear his determinations to fit market conditions and also to determine the need for clearing heavily congested areas where grain is on the ground and without sufficient storage space.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—Purina Mills recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter in its local plant.

Washington, Mo.—The roof was blown off the Washington Flour Mills plant during recent high winds.

Chilhowie, Mo.—The Farmers Produce Exchange recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester in its elevator.

Mountain Grove, Mo.—The Ozark Feed Mills is building an addition that will increase its floor space 50 per cent.

Blue Springs, Mo.—Main Street recently was blocked by the de-railment of four wheat and flour laden cars of an eastbound Alton Railroad freight train. A rail broke as the train was passing, causing the cars to spill their contents.—P.J.P.

Washington, Mo.—Co-operative Ass'n No. 2 closed its fiscal year's business June 30 with volume of business done reaching about one-fourth million dollars, breaking all records, Mgr. Maurice Maze reported. The ass'n went on a strictly cash basis Feb. 1.—P.J.P.

Goodman, Mo.—A menacing blaze at the top of the 30-ft. grain elevator of the Garoutte Milling Co. July 29 was extinguished with only slight damage by a bucket brigade before the arrival of firemen. The fire, started by an overheated bearing in the elevator head, was first noticed by a passing motorist who gave the alarm.

St. Louis, Mo.—Harry W. Daub, former grain broker who died May 15, left an estate valued at \$35,496, according to an inventory recently filed in Probate Court.—P.J.P.

Sarcoxie, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator, formerly operated by Louis Shepherd, was sold recently by the First National Bank to Frank Saunders, hog breeder and farmer east of town.

Nashua, Mo.—The elevators formerly operated by the Atchison County Grain Growers Ass'n here, at Langdon and Rock Port, were sold recently by the sheriff on order of the Atchison County Circuit Court. The St. Louis Bank for Co-operatives, which had brought the action resulting in the order for sale, bought them.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Carl A. Wyckoff, 46, and Charles Baker, 17, were arrested recently by a special officer for the Union Terminal railroad, and turned over to the sheriff on warrants charging petty larceny issued in connection with the theft of some grain. A 15-year-old boy arrested with them was turned over to juvenile officials.—P.J.P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

M. F. Mulroy has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Dayton T. Thomas, 58, former city manager here for the old Ismert-Hinke Milling Co., died recently.

Kansas City, Kan.—A small fire occurring in one of the roll stands in the United Mills Co. plant on July 28 was quickly extinguished.

Paul Milligan Hewitt, 52, traffic manager for the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., died recently. He had been with the company for 18 years.

Kenneth Merrill, 19, son of Harold A. Merrill, of Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., died July 18 as the result of the swimming accident suffered a week before, reported in July 22 issue of the JOURNALS. Kenneth worked for Harris, Upham & Co. on the Board of Trade floor.

MONTANA

Simms, Mont.—We are building a 30,000-bu. storage annex.—Simms Elvtr. Co.

Frazier, Mont.—The D & B Elvtr. Co. is building a 15,000-bu. addition to its elevator.

Billings, Mont.—The Wallrath Bean Co. recently completed a one-story bean warehouse.

Conrad, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter in its elevator.

Enid, Mont.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co. elevator's roof was damaged by recent high winds.

Reserve, Mont.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage recently from high winds.

Kalispell, Mont.—The Schnee Motor Co. will build a warehouse and feed mill on ground leased from the Gt. Northern Railway Co.

Stanford, Mont.—The Farmers Co-operative Milling & Elvtr. Co. is now affiliated with the Atwood-Larson Grain Commission Co. of Minneapolis.

Bainville, Mont.—R. L. Gage of Roy, Mont., is new manager of the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Elvtr. Co. here, taking the place of D. McMaster, formerly of Williston, who resigned. Mr. Gage was manager of the Atlantic Elvtr. Co. at Roy for the last year, and for the 15 previous years has managed grain elevators in North Dakota for the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co.

Ronan, Mont.—Pre-fabricated grain bins are now available for shipment into Lake county, Ralph R. Tower, chairman of the A. A. A. com'te, advises. Bins are available in two sizes, 2,830 bus. and 3,000 bus. Farmers who are eligible for a 1942 wheat loan may purchase these bins through their county committee for cash or on a note and chattel mortgage.—F.K.H.

NEBRASKA

Trenton, Neb.—Jack Maloney of Haigler is working for the Jones Elvtr. Co.

Potter, Neb.—Ed Winn is now employed in the office of the Potter Co-op. Grain Co.

Page, Neb.—A. O. Whitney has accepted a position at the Braddock Grain Co. elevator.

Dannebrog, Neb.—The Pioneer Grist Mill recently installed a new mash mixer and sifter.

Dannebrog, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n installed a new electric truck hoist at its elevator.

Hastings, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. recently sustained an electrical damage loss.

Holdrege, Neb.—The Holdrege Equity Elevator recently installed a new 40-ton Print-O-Matic Scale.

Alma, Neb.—F. L. Philips of Benkleman, Neb., has been engaged as manager of the Equity Elevator.

Albion, Neb.—Hail did considerable damage to the mill plant of the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills Co. recently.

Columbus, Neb.—High winds did a small amount of damage recently at the Eugene L. Tredway elevator.

Salem, Neb.—"Doc" Martin resigned, recently, after 17 years' employment at the Windle Bros. elevator.

Anselmo, Neb.—The Lexington Milling Co. opened its elevator for business with George O'Neil as manager.

Eustis, Neb.—J. W. Velte has returned to the grain business and is buyer for the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Valley, Neb.—Kent Thompson has accepted the position as superintendent at the Valley Stock Yards & Grain Co.

Miller, Neb.—Schuyler L. Day, 73, operator of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator for the past 12 years, died of a heart attack.

Eustis, Neb.—Angie Miller is a new grain buyer here, he having recently taken over the elevator operated by W. A. Harding.

Valley, Neb.—Harry M. Smith has purchased the stock owned by Ruth M. Whitmore in the Valley Stock Yards & Grain Co.

Royal, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has installed a new motor at its elevator to replace the gas motor used for thirty years.

Monroe, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. built a 1,200-bu. granary for L. P. Carstensen at the local yards, moving it to the farm where it will be used for storing wheat.

Ellis, Neb.—H. E. Foster of the Foster Grain Co. is filling grain bins, which were too poorly constructed for wheat, with the new oats crop. The bins are of 20,000 bus. capacity.

Arapahoe, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator has been re-shingled and put in condition for storage of this year's crop by Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., who recently leased it.

Chadron, Neb.—Keith Coryell, convicted of breaking and entering the Chadron Grain Co. elevator and taking therefrom a load of stock foods, has been consigned to the State Penitentiary.

Marquette, Neb.—The Marquette Elvtr. Co. has changed its name to Co-operative Elvtr. Co., its articles of incorporation having been amended to conform to the co-operative law of the state.

Republican City, Neb.—R. A. Raasch, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevator for some time, resigned and has entered the army. Mr. Gaskell of Alma is temporarily in charge of the elevator.

Eagle, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Ass'n recently added a 14,000-bu. storage addition to its elevator. The new structure is on the east of the elevator, filling the space between it and the warehouse. Guy Jones is manager of the elevator.

Laurel, Neb.—W. C. Peck; Feeds, has repainted and repaired its elevator and feed mill, putting them in first class shape for the season's business.

Trenton, Neb.—After several hundred bushels of wheat had been dumped in the former Leader office, a cement block structure, recently, a section of one wall collapsed which necessitated reinforcing the entire building and putting in a new wall of lumber.

Omaha, Neb.—The Donovan Feed Co. has opened for business in the Grain Exchange Bldg., W. S. Donovan, formerly with Cereal By-Products Co. at Chicago, owner. Mr. Donovan recently resigned from his position with that company. Before going to Chicago he was in charge of the Cereal By-Products Co. office here from 1938 to 1940.

Axtell, Neb.—The Axtell Grain & Elevator Co. elevator was damaged by fire recently. The blaze is believed to have started in the elevator head. A quantity of grain was damaged and the entire top of the elevator was burned. A new motor was installed at once and while repairs were in progress on the building the elevator continued operation.

Fremont, Neb.—The Urdike Grain Corp. storage elevator, which burned July 17, will be rebuilt. The damaged wheat was salvaged and shipped to Omaha for drying. The fire that destroyed the company's local elevator was the second within three days in the company's plants, the first blaze having damaged the Urdike Grain Corp. elevator office at Shelton on July 15.

Kearney, Neb.—Local business buildings are being turned into granaries for the storage of part of the big grain crop. Ray Ingalls placed 15,000 bus. of wheat in the Brigham building; the Wort building is about one-third full and will hold 40,000 bus. The Midway garage provided space for 25,000 bus. of barley. Much of the stored grain belongs to individual farmers under government loan.

Cozad, Neb.—Fire destroyed the alfalfa mill of the Allied Mills, Inc., July 19, causing damage estimated by L. T. Murphy of Omaha, general manager of the firm in this territory, at about \$75,000. The alfalfa mill, some ground alfalfa and all its equipment were lost. Mgr. Art Jensen stated construction of a plant building would start at once. A temporary plant has been put together and will be in operation soon. The new building as planned will be of concrete and tile and will be made as near fire-proof as possible.

Omaha, Neb.—A. N. Faupell, who has been in charge of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.'s local office and an employee of the company for the past 11 years, was recently appointed western manager. He succeeds C. R. McCotter, former first vice-pres. and western manager, who was elected president of the company and has been transferred to the home office at Indianapolis. Mr. McCotter completed 37 years of service with the company in Omaha and Kansas City.

Shelton, Neb.—Quick work on the part of firemen prevented a disastrous fire at the Urdike Grain Corp. elevator recently when flames were discovered burning briskly in the company's office. William Finnegan, manager, and an employee were loading a car of grain for shipment when they noticed smoke coming from the office, which adjoins the elevator and warehouse, and called the fire department. About 110,000 bus. of wheat, some barley and other grain were stored in the elevator and warehouse.

Fremont, Neb.—Deavers-Babcock-Fleming, a western Nebraska wheat pool formed to contract for this year's wheat crop on the land being taken over by the government for the Sioux ordnance depot at Sidney, has leased part of the Crystal Refrigerator Co.'s factory building here and will store 150,000 bus. of wheat there. It was indicated they may need still more room, Frank Hammond, president of the refrigerator company, stated.

Exeter, Neb.—A large frame-clad grain storage building of the Craven Lumber Co. burned July 28, with its contents of 5,000 bus. grain, several barrels of molasses, a carload of shingles, a feed grinder and mixer and four-wheel trailer. Good work on the part of the volunteer firemen, who fought the fire behind grain doors held before them by assistants, to protect them from the intense heat from the flames, saved the McNeil grain elevator recently acquired and now operated by the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. Mr. Craven stated grain bins and feed grinding and mixing facilities will be constructed. The burned building will not be rebuilt as to size and location.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—The Portales Milling Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester.

NEW YORK

Livonia, N. Y.—Oscar G. Smith recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester in his plant.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Great Lakes Malt & Grain Co., Inc., has been organized, to deal in malt, grain, cereals, etc.; 200 shares n.p.v.

New York, N. Y.—Penick & Ford, Ltd., manufacturers of corn products, reported a June quarter profit of \$319,609, equal to 87c a capital share, compared with \$384,559, or \$1.04 a share, in the comparable period of 1941.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Edgar B. Black, treasurer, Superior Grain Corp., and former president of the Corn Exchange, has been appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as its agent in this city to issue permits for shipment of grain to Buffalo. Mr. Black has been chairman of the Buffalo Terminal Permit Committee of the Corn Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—Because of an estimated deficit in the Exchange and building departments for this year of between \$40,000 and \$50,000, Produce Exchange members will be assessed an amount not in excess of \$120 a year, payable at a rate of not more than \$10 a month, if a proposed amendment to the by-laws of the Exchange is passed. Heretofore, the deficits in carrying Produce Exchange real estate generally have been absorbed by other departments. Greatly reduced trading in its markets together with a corresponding decrease in Exchange income makes this impossible this year.

NORTH DAKOTA

Tower City, N. D.—The Tower City Grain Co. has been dissolved.

Pekin, N. D.—Another addition is being built to the Farmers Elevator.

Williston, N. D.—C. A. Johnson recently was re-elected manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Hansboro, N. D.—Lawrence L. Geib, former manager of the Peavey Elevator has joined the army.

Valley City, N. D.—The J. C. Miller elevator is installing a 20-ton scale and a 28-ft. high dump lift.

Sawyer, N. D.—The roof of the Sawyer Farmers Co-op. Ass'n was damaged by recent high winds.

Hong (York p. o.), N. D.—E. J. Lawson has succeeded Ernest W. Carndall as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Mayville, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator is building a 40,000-bu. storage annex. Robert Hefta is manager.

Monango, N. D.—G. Seiwert has been re-named manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Ass'n.—F. E.

Mandan, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co. plant sustained a small amount of damage recently from high winds.

Thelan (Beach p. o.), N. D.—Walt Dixon, formerly of Sentinel Butte, is now manager of the Occident Elevator.

Hamilton, N. D.—William T. Loudon, former manager of the Peavey Elevators' local plant, has joined the navy.

Lostwood, N. D.—Fred Bartz, formerly of Karnak, is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Henry Lind.

Northwood, N. D.—William L. Lee was re-named manager of the Equity Elevator Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Rugby, N. D.—Elmer Rasmussen, manager of the local Farmers Elevator, was elected president of the Farmers Union Elevator.

Buxton, N. D.—Slipping V-belts caused a sizable fire damage in the elevator of the Buxton Grain & Potato Co. on July 24.

Minot, N. D.—Louis Enger was re-appointed manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Ass'n recently for the 29th consecutive year.

McClusky, N. D.—Hubert Oliver, manager of the Farmers Elevator, has erected a private granary near the elevator, of frame structure, 1,000-bu. capacity.

Nash, N. D.—R. A. Thorsen, sec'y-treas. of the Nash Grain & Trading Co. for 26 years, resigned his position recently. D. K. Dike was elected to succeed him.

Rolla, N. D.—Lightning caused a fire that destroyed the Farmers Grain Co. elevator recently, together with a quantity of wheat on hand. The loss was reported at \$25,000.

Lakota, N. D.—O. J. Sundeen is now operating the elevator formerly held by the Lakota Co-op. Elevator Co. Associated with him in the new firm is Richard Tronson, of Doyon.

Kelso, N. D.—The Equity Elevator & Trading Co. is building a 24,000-bu. wood storage annex, increasing its total capacity to 65,000 bus. The J. H. Fisch Co. has the contract.—F. E.

Golden Valley, N. D.—Considerable damage was done at the local plant of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. by recent high winds. The Farmers Grain Co. also reported a small loss at its plant.

McClusky, N. D.—The Wahl Grain Co.'s 20,000-bu. annex is practically completed. Of cribbed construction, it has four bins, is 28 x 30 ft. with 32 ft. walls. J. B. Klundt is manager of the elevator.

Delfield, N. D.—Charles O. Brunsoman, for many years a resident here where he was engaged in the grain elevator business, died recently at the home of his son, Dr. W. C. Brunsoman, at Bismarck.

Doyon, N. D.—Richard Tronson, formerly traveling solicitor for the Atwood-Larson Co., has formed a partnership with O. J. Sundeen, the firm operating elevators here and at Lakota. Mr. Tronson has charge of the local house.

Logan (Minot p. o.), N. D.—High winds recently demolished the office and driveway of the Farmers Elevator, a government owned property, and ripped the roof off the elevator annex, leaving about 25,000 bus. of grain exposed to the weather.

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If you are going to need a Steinlite this year, place your order NOW to be assured of delivery. Complete testing equipment.

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Devils Lake, N. D.—Vandals recently broke into the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator, causing minor damage but stealing nothing.

Zeeland, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the Equity Elevator owned for ten years by the Wishek interests, and operated the last ten years under lease by E. M. Levi. The Farmers Union also purchased the Adolph Berreth elevator.

OHIO

Monroeville, O.—The Herrman-McLean Feed Mill has installed a new feed grinder.

Hoytville, O.—A store room used by L. J. Weaver & Son for the storage of alfalfa meal burned July 28.

Medina, O.—The Medina Farmers Exchange recently installed a new corn sheller purchased from the Sidney Machry. Co.

South Charleston, O.—Dewey Bros. have installed a 1-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Columbus, O.—Samuel F. Ross, 81, a grain operator here before his retirement, died recently at his home in Indianapolis, Ind.

Cleveland, O.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. is working on a wheat processing formula, seeking to turn wheat into war alcohol.

Marion, O.—Fire in a storage silo of the Old Fort Mills, Inc., here July 24 destroyed 3,500 bus. of soybeans. Loss is estimated at \$8,000.

Alliance, O.—A storage building of the Master Feed & Seed Co. burned recently. The fire was believed to have been started by lightning.

Maumee, O.—W. J. Breay retired as manager of the Toledo Grain & Milling Co.'s elevator after 33 years with the company. Leo Kaiser, Toledo, an employee of the company, will carry on the business at the local elevator.

Burgoon, O.—The Sandusky County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the local elevator from Basil Heller. A feed grinder will be installed and a complete line of feeds, farmers' supplies and elevator service will be provided. C. F. Biehler is Farm Buro manager.

Toledo, O.—The Northwestern Elvtr. & Mill Co., oldest Ohio grain and milling company, has sold its local elevator and mill property to the Continental Grain Co. The property has a storage capacity of 265,000 bus. and will be devoted to storage, the mill having suspended operations last May. Gustav Lobel, stationed in Columbus for the Continental Grain, will take over management of the local property.

Toledo, O.—Charles W. Elliott, president and manager of the Toledo Grain Elevator, has made application for membership in the Toledo Board of Trade. The Toledo Grain Elevator is a newly organized company which recently purchased the elevator formerly operated by the Toledo Grain & Milling Co. Plans are being formulated for additional storage space to the recently acquired elevator. Present storage is 175,000 bus.

Xenia, O.—About 20 ft. of the third floor and sections of the rear portion of the second and first floors of the Xenia Farmers Exchange Co. elevator collapsed July 24, burying elevator machinery under thousands of bushels of new wheat in the elevator basement. A section of brick wall on the east side of the building fell out, showering bricks and grain into an adjoining alley. No one was in the building at the time. Damage to the structure is estimated at \$5,000. O. W. Cole is manager.

Smithville, O.—The Rutt & Amstutz elevator was completely destroyed by fire recently. The elevator contained 1,800 bus. of wheat, 1,200 bus. of oats and a quantity of feed and seed. The elevator was owned in partnership by Mrs. H. S. Rutt and her son-in-law, H. J. Amstutz, and was covered by insurance. The owners stated business will be carried on as usual. Arrangements have been made to store their grain at other elevators until they can rebuild. Temporary quarters will be obtained where feed grinding and mixing will be carried on.

Upper Sandusky, O.—Six bins of 2,000 bus. capacity each, to be used for old wheat storage, have been erected near the U. S. Commission Co. Additional storage bins will be erected.

Toledo, O.—Homer J. Brundage has resigned as chief grain inspector of the Toledo Board of Trade, but will continue in an advisory and inspector's capacity with the Board. He has been in the employ of the Toledo Exchange for 28 years during which time he has been instrumental in establishing grades on many million bushels of grain which passed thru the Toledo market during that period, and has contributed largely to the building of confidence in shippers' minds that true grades may be expected on receipt of grain here. Ralph Fasbaugh, formerly ass't chief inspector, has been elevated to succeed him.

OKLAHOMA

Boise City, Okla.—The Boise City Grain Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Buffalo, Okla.—The Farmers Elevator has completed two 10,000-bu. storage tanks on the west side of the elevator.

Waynoka, Okla.—The Hutchinson Grain Co. has installed a 1-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Cherokee Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has built a seed house adjacent to its elevator to house a complete line of garden and field seeds and a modern seed cleaner.

Stillwater, Okla.—D. E. Woodward is the new manager of Shannon Feed Co.'s local store, succeeding Marvin Hustice who reported for active duty in the army. Mr. Woodward was general manager of the company's Tulsa office.

Woodward, Okla.—L. S. Fisher of the Fisher Grain Co. said he expected to be storing grain in his newest addition to the large elevator by the middle of August. Six tanks have been completed and work on the top is being rushed.

Butler, Okla.—Harry Zobisch, of the Paul Zobisch Grain Co., had one of his feet badly mangled recently. While working on a feed grinder when a conveyor belt slipped off he attempted to kick it back in place and his foot caught in the belt. He was removed to a hospital at Clinton where it was found several bones in the foot and ankle had been fractured.

El Reno, Okla.—Walter H. Boon recently resigned as manager of the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator, with whom he had been employed for 16 years, and has been succeeded by Kermit P. Schafer, treasurer and assistant manager of the company. J. S. Foltz, Kansas City, Mo., has been named sales manager, a newly created position in which he will assume a portion of the duties formerly handled by Mr. Schafer.

Corn, Okla.—The Reimer Grain Co. has purchased the Corn Milling Co. from Pete Rogalsky, the new owner taking over operation of the plant. Mr. Rogalsky will continue to operate his truck lines. The Reimer Grain Co. has been in the grain business for several years, operating several semi-trailor units and hauling small grain to and from Corn. It also operates a feed mill in a building near the mill. The Corn Milling Co. will manufacture Sunrise and Ma's Special flour.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Grandview, Wash.—The Grange Supply's new 20,000-bu. elevator is nearing completion.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Three fires have blackened a total of more than 1,000 acres of ripening wheat.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A blaze in the elevator legs of the Chisholm Grain Co. plant recently caused a small loss.

Hillsboro, Ore.—The Imperial Feed & Grain Co. is building a 40x154 ft. storage warehouse unit, to be used for this year's crop.

Snohomish, Wash.—The Snohomish Feed Mills, Inc., has been dissolved.

Uniontown, Wash.—Considerable damage was incurred at the Uniontown Co-operative Ass'n elevator recently from high winds.

Keystone (Sprague p.o.), Wash.—John Peyton who recently purchased the O'Neil warehouse has converted it into a bulk storage elevator.

Peck, Ida.—The Peck Grain Growers are building a 45,000-bu. addition to the warehouse. W. Nelson, warehouse manager, is directing construction.

Wilbur, Wash.—The Sheffels Bros., have increased their grain storage capacity here by 14,000 bus. The brothers have a total farm storage of 60,000 bus.

Wilson Creek, Wash.—We are building a 95,000-bu. annex, of crib construction. We are doing the work ourselves.—Wilson Creek Union Grain & Trading Co.

Homedale, Ida.—Fire recently destroyed the alfalfa dehydrating plant owned by the Idaho Egg Producers Co. of Caldwell and managed by Orville English.

Prairie, Ida.—Added bulk storage space for about 20,000 bus. of grain is being built at the Prairie Flour Mill elevator and warehouse, S. U. Lough, manager, announced.

Portland, Ore.—To provide storage for grain that cannot be handled in regular storage space the Commodity Credit Corporation has made available 700 portable bins each with a capacity of about 3,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Garfield, Wash.—The White Mill Feed Co.'s 40x100 ft. storage addition is practically completed. This, with the addition of an office and feed room built this spring, provides twice the storage space available a year ago.

Diamond, Wash.—L. C. Lukins, Colfax, has purchased from the H. F. Kirk Co., Spokane, a 130,000-bu. elevator and 100,000-bu. warehouse here. The warehouse will be converted to bulk grain storage for this year's crop.

Franklin, Ida.—The C. U. Bradford & Son Flour Mill, oldest flour mill operating in the state, was totally destroyed by fire July 12, the loss estimated at \$30,000. Machinery recently purchased from a mill at Rexburg also was burned.

Lacrosse, Wash.—At the Lacrosse Grain Growers annual meeting, E. A. Burgess was elected president; C. N. Cook, sec'y-treas. During the past year the organization handled 1,250,000 bus of grain and showed a net profit of \$23,000.—F. K. H.

The Dallas, Ore.—Port of the Dallas recently leased the Columbia Fruit-growers east warehouse for storage space. The 180x150 ft. building has been converted into a bulk wheat storage facility, accommodating approximately 200,000 bus.

Cheney, Wash.—Elmer Luiten of Ritzville, for six years employed as warehouseman at Marcellus, has accepted the position as warehouseman at the Cheney Grain Growers elevator, A. W. Jansen, mgr., announced. He succeeds Carl Hays who resigned.

Redmond, Ore.—The Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. is building a 25,000-bu. grain storage warehouse, expected to be completed about Aug. 10. The warehouse, of crib construction, has nine bins, each 36 ft. deep with a capacity of 5 tons. A cleaner and two fumigation vaults also are being constructed at the plant.

Genesee, Ida.—Herbert Martinson has rebuilt the old Seattle Grain Co. warehouse along the N. P. tracks. New flooring has been put in and large bins built for bulk grain. To avoid undue stress on walls, the sides and end of bins were built about 6 ft. high, with storage provided for 10,000 bus. of bulk grain. In addition there is a large storage space for sacked peas and barley. The building was purchased from John Meyer.

Spokane, Wash.—The Lakin Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire that started in the elevator head. A carload of corn, carload of wheat and 500 sacks of wheat, received just before the blaze was discovered, were lost. Ralph W. Lakin, owner, placed the loss at \$30,000 with only partial insurance.

Kennewick, Wash.—Fire in the new storage addition to the Grange Supply, Inc., warehouse, razed the entire section with loss estimated \$40,000, according to J. C. Swayze, manager. All contents including machinery and \$2,500 of Austrian winter peas being processed, with carload ready for shipping, were destroyed.—F. K. H.

Monroe, Ore.—The former Wilhelm grain and flour mill has been moved here for the new owner, Theodore Kowalski, who has been in the grain business here 10 years. This part of the original building which is 50x30 and 60 ft. high has eight grain bins which have a total capacity of 650 tons, and will be used for a grain elevator.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Intended to place the Pacific Northwest in quality competition with wheat produced elsewhere in the nation, the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n has been formed with E. H. Leonard, Walla Walla flour mill executive, as president. Growers, millers, grain dealers, cereal chemists, experiment-station experts and railroad agricultural specialists are members.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Total capacity of all grain storages in the state was 77,376,021 bus. last Feb. 16. Since that date new construction totaled 3,407,000 bus. by July 1 and 700,000 bus. during July to date. State total capacity, therefore, is about 81,500,000 bus., of which on July 1, there was only available about 12,000,000 for storage of about 48,000,000 bus. The remainder was occupied.—F. K. H.

Jerome, Ida.—The Jerome Mill & Elvtr. is building a bean house on the east end of the mill. The building, 106x120x20 ft. will provide 10,500 sq. ft. of storage space and will hold 60,000 sacks. The sides and roofing will be covered with galvanized sheet metal and the floor will be of cement. Native lumber is being used for construction. The company also is enlarging the elevator dump.

Moscow, Ida.—Sale of all the rural holdings within the county of Mark P. Miller Co. to Latah County Grain Growers for \$65,000 is announced by Harry H. Simpson, manager of the co-operative. Included in the purchase were elevators and warehouses with a total capacity of 650,000 bus. The new properties will give the organization storage space for 1,120,000 bus. of grain. The purchase was financed by the Spokane Bank for co-operatives.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A 75 ft. elevator leg and machinery at the Walla Walla Grain Growers elevator were damaged by fire recently. The blaze broke out first in a pulley belt about 6 p. m. and was thought to have been extinguished by employees. However, it broke out again after midnight and had a good start before the flames were seen by a railroad switchman from nearby tracks. Firemen fought the fire for several hours before it was finally extinguished. Other frame buildings nearby and the structure housing the burned shaft were not damaged.

Seattle, Wash.—R. G. Thompson of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. has been elected head of the board of trustees of the Seattle Grain Exchange, to replace Moritz Milburn, Centennial's executive vice-pres. on the board of trustees. Thompson will serve with Gorton T. Shaw, S. C. Armstrong, C. W. Nelson, D. G. Hughes, H. L. McIntyre, J. H. Cunningham, A. W. Anderson and A. G. Tuohy on the board of directors. Shaw was re-elected president, Nelson, vice-pres., Anderson, sec'y, and Hughes, treas. Severino Ursic, manager of the exchange, shared with the officers and holdover trustees the honor of retention in service, and has started his eighth year as manager.—F. K. H.

Astoria, Ore.—The Port of Astoria has accepted 20,000 additional barrels of Commodity Credit Corporation flour for storage, bringing the total to 65,000 bbls. Bins for storage of 450,000 bbls of bulk wheat have been completed and blowers installed. Workmen are now constructing additional bulk storage facilities on Pier 3.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The Commodity Exchange Adm. closed July 31. This office has had supervision of the Portland and Seattle Grain Exchanges for the last 13 years, the last few years of which has been under the supervision of H. I. Hollister. The office formerly was in Seattle. Cuts in the agricultural appropriation by Congress prompted the closing.

Odessa, Wash.—Volunteers who climbed thru a mass of burning embers to the top of the large grain elevator of the Centennial Milling Co., dragging a line of hose, are credited with saving that structure from a disastrous fire recently. When ropes holding the supporting weights on the manlift burned thru, dropping the weights, employees had the first notification of the fire, and spread the alarm. The fact that Mgr. A. E. Scrupps and a crew were working that night, and kept the windows open, fortunately cleared the upper part of building of smoke, aiding the firemen.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida.—Carl J. Walden has purchased the interests of the E. A. Boyd estate in the Idaho Boyd-Conlee Co. The company is now locally owned, with no connection between it and the Boyd-Conlee Co., Spokane, Wash., W. L. Casey having purchased the interests of H. E. Conlee, of Lewiston, Ida., in the local company several months ago. Mr. Casey, with E. A. Boyd and H. E. Conlee formed the Idaho Boyd-Conlee Co., about 15 years ago. He remains as president of the concern and the firm will operate under its present name with no change in office personnel. Arrangements are complete to increase the grain storage capacity of Idaho Boyd-Conlee Co. by 200,000 bus. this fall, Mr. Casey stated. New storage room to store all of the 1942 crop of this area has been obtained by utilizing a large brick dry room and steel burner at the former plant of the Bonnors Ferry Lumber Co., and a warehouse which was originally built for a seed pea sorting plant. Mr. Walden resigned his position as assistant cashier of the First National Bank, effective Aug. 1, to take active part in the management of the Idaho Boyd-Conlee Co. as sec'y and treasurer of the corporation.

PENNSYLVANIA

Dillsburg, Pa.—The Sunshine Feed Store has rented the large Ford car show room that adjoined its mill and has moved its office there. The building also will be used for a sales and show room. The store is owned and operated by the Allied Mills, Chicago. It is equipped with sufficient Oakes Starting Batteries to house 5,000 baby chicks in the show room at one time, a large business being done in chicks from one to three weeks old, as well as in the Wayne Feeds, poultry supplies, etc.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hillview, S. D.—Hail did considerable damage at the Hillview Elevator recently.

Woonsocket, S. D.—Harry Roache is new manager of the Parsons Grain Co. elevator.

Leola, S. D.—Frank F. Kurth, formerly of Hecla, is new manager of the Leola Equity Exchange.

Tunkhannock, Pa.—Brown & Fassett Co. reported a small fire loss caused in starting an oil engine.

Iroquois, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has re-enforced its elevator with truss rods thru the bins.

St. Lawrence, S. D.—A. L. Bice, former manager of a local elevator, died recently, at his home in Meckling.

Scotland, S. D.—The Scotland Community Elvtr. Co. is making repairs and building additions to its elevator.

Iroquois, S. D.—Peavey Elevators renailed the siding on the local elevator and remodeled the elevator driveway.

Thunder Hawk, S. D.—John Riedy, manager of the Farmers Equity Elvtr. & Oil Co., and Miss Aurelia Funk were married July 14.

Kimball, S. D.—Eighteen grain storage bins made of wood have been set up on the old tourist camp grounds to care for the surplus crop.

Hecla, S. D.—R. B. Olson, formerly located at Wyndmere, N. D., is new manager of the Co-operative Elevator, succeeding Frank F. Kurth.

Geddes, S. D.—J. F. Burns, formerly of Iowa, is new manager of the Geddes Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Mr. Lindsley who was called for military service.

Bridgewater, S. D.—Lawrence Schroeder has purchased the Wollman elevator which he has been operating for some time as the Schroeder Elvtr. Co. on a lease basis.

Tolstoy, S. D.—David Hottman of the Hottman Grain Co. recently bought the four local grain elevators and has had them filled with government wheat for the last year.

Yankton, S. D.—Conversion of the local brewery property into a grain alcohol plant is progressing. Shipment of distillery equipment to the local plant is expected soon.

Geddes, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. officers are Peter Indahl, pres.; P. A. Anderson, sec'y and Bruce Sproul, mgr. Patronage dividends amounting to \$5,000 will be paid.—F.E.

Roscoe, S. D.—Ed Bernet recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator to operate the local elevator he bought from McCabe Bros. Co., known locally as the Potter-Garrick Co.

Fulton, S. D.—A storage elevator owned jointly by the Farmers Elevator and Hubbard & Palmer burned Aug. 3 with its contents of 9,000 bus. of government owned grain. Building and grain were insured.

New Underwood, S. D.—Arnold Aby has taken over the elevator of the Camery Estate and is now operating. The house is known locally as the Farmers Elevator. Mr. Aby formerly was with the Tri-State Milling Co.

Alcester, S. D.—James Graff, who has been manager of the Derr Grain Co. elevator, resigned recently, to enter military service. He has been succeeded by Olaf Stedgie, who had been helper at the Farmers Elevator at Beresford.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Jamieson & Co., Minneapolis brokerage firm have bought out the firm of Gefke-Dalton & Co. Robert J. Dalton, member of the retiring firm, continues with the new organization as manager of the local branch.

Vermillion, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Vermillion handled 225,000 bus. of corn, 31,000 bus. of wheat, 50,000 bus. of oats, 10,000 bus. of rye, 7,000 bus. of flax and 1,500 bus. of barley during the last year. O. N. Hesla has been re-elected president.—F. E.

Bristol, S. D.—Jake Nygaard has resigned as manager of the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n elevator and will leave soon for the West Coast. Melvin Sjerven, who has been in charge of the Empire elevator here for several years, will succeed Mr. Nygaard.—F.E.

Wasta, S. D.—Vacant banks and store buildings in this area are being prepared to store grain as farmers search for space for their 1942 crops. The old Wasta bank building, store buildings here, and a restaurant building at Owanka will be used by the county to store grain.—F. E.

Gettysburg, S. D.—Twenty-eight grain bins of 2,800 bus. capacity each were received here by the C.C.C. to provide storage facilities for the carryover wheat from the 1941 crop, which consists of some 140,000 bus. The bins were distributed, four here; 8 each for Tolstoy, Hoven and Lebanon.

Hayti, S. D.—A Hamlin County grain com'te composed of Emil Engelbretson, manager of the Hazel Farmers elevator; L. T. Koenders, manager of the Peavey elevator of Castlewood, and Halvor Eastberg, manager of the Lake Norden Grain Co., has been named to supervise grain transportation in Hamlin County.—F.E.

Lake Norden, S. D.—Net earnings of the Lake Norden Elvtr. Co. totaled \$5,146.90 during the last year, according to the annual report. A patronage dividend of two cents per bushel was declared. Officers elected at the annual meeting were: L. E. Tulson, president and P. O. Svarcari, sec'y. Otto Eastberg is manager.—F. E.

Watertown, S. D.—Codington County grain dealers held a meeting here July 28 to discuss problems of grain shipment under the permit system which is to be inaugurated. Members of the county grain com'te are William Riley, Kampeska; Mike Trautner, Florence; Joe Thrurill, Henry; F. P. Creaser, Watertown; George Hurd, chairman.

Arlington, S. D.—A patronage dividend of 2c on all grain except flax on which a dividend of 3c was declared and a stock dividend of eight per cent has been announced by the Arlington Farmers Elvtr. Co. The annual report of the business showed a surplus of \$9,046 and an undivided profit of between \$5,000 and \$6,000. J. A. Ecklen is manager.—F.E.

Webster, S. D.—Appointment of a Day County grain com'te composed of elevator men to facilitate the movement of cash grain by permit if necessary has been named. Members are: Clifford Brolin, Webster, Pacific Grain Co.; Peter Berg, Butler, Hoover Grain Co.; Frank Roberts, Pierpont, Farmers Elevator; Herman Carlson, Holmquist, Farmers elevator; and H. F. Hansmeier, Bristol, independent.—F.E.

Marion, S. D.—The Marion Elvtr. Co. elevator has been opened for business with C. H. Hoogestraat of Chancellor as manager. This is the former Way elevator which was purchased by Wm. P. Tieszen and George J. Goosen several months ago. The building and machinery has been repaired to handle grains of all kinds, and an addition has been built which has been equipped with modern machinery for grinding feeds.

Elkton, S. D.—O. W. Wurst, partner in the Frank Mangan Grain Co., has purchased full ownership of the firm and will operate it under his own name. Mr. Mangan, who sold his interest to Mr. Wurst, is retiring because of poor health. Mr. Wurst has been in the grain business since 1918 and has been associated with Mr. Mangan since 1932 when they purchased the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. Mr. Mangan has been in the grain business since 1906. He will continue to reside in Elkton.—F.E.

SOUTHEAST

Columbus, Ga.—The Eelbeck Milling Co. has recently installed Superior DP Elevator Cups.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta Flour & Grain Co., Inc., has changed its name to Puritan Mills.

Sparta, Ga.—A modern flour mill is being installed at Harris Mill which is owned by the Hon. Wiley Moore.

Buckhannon, W. Va.—The Buckhannon Mfg. Co. has installed a 2-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Atlanta, Ga.—Tom Hill of Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. has been made an ensign in the U. S. Navy and has reported for duty at Charleston, S. C.

Norfolk, Va.—The Dixie-Portland Flour Co., Memphis, Tenn., has announced the purchase of brands, trade-marks and good will of the Shenandoah Milling Co.

Newberry, S. C.—The Spartan Grain & Mill Co. have modernized the Newberry Flour Mill, recently purchased from the Farmers Oil Mill, and is now engaged in manufacture of high grade, guaranteed flour.

Sylvania, Ga.—Stones of a high speed mill burst and completely demolished the grist mill owned by C. L. Mobley. The action was due to the machine's governor failing to function properly. The mill will be replaced by a new one.

Atlanta, Ga.—Jack S. King, 18, son of J. Frampton King, formerly chief feed control official for the state of Georgia and a past president of the American Feed Control Officials, was drowned recently in the Tennessee River near Knoxville.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—Duncan McKay, 89, founder of the McKay-Reese Feed & Grain Co., died recently after an illness of several months. Mr. McKay founded the McKay-Reese Feed & Grain Co. in 1895, continuing with it until his retirement in 1934.

TEXAS

Muenster, Tex.—The Muenster Milling Co. recently installed a 1-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Van Alstyne, Tex.—Edward Graham Beall, 86, who for many years conducted a grain and elevator business here, died at San Antonio recently, where he had lived since 1932.—P.J.P.

Dennison, Tex.—Three hundred Grayson County wheat farmers will receive approximately \$50,000 insurance this summer, under the Federal All-Risk Crop Insurance plan.—P.J.P.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Dells, Wis.—The Kilbourn Co-operative Exchange has installed a new feed grinder.

Wittenberg, Wis.—Harry Gauerke has installed a new feed grinder with 30-h.p. motor at his store.

Valders, Wis.—Lightning entering on light wires did some damage to the Valders Elvtr. Co. plant recently.

Stevens Point, Wis.—Lightning coming in on power wires did some damage to the Pagel Milling Company plant recently.

Madison, Wis.—The Dane County Farm Supply Co. recently installed a new feed grinder in the basement of its S. Paterson St. warehouse.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of August, 1942, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Stoughton, Wis.—A. A. Enger and Arthur T. C. Olson have purchased the large warehouse known as the Osmond Gunderson warehouse. The building is being used by the City Feed Mill for storage.

Two Rivers, Wis.—The Twin Rivers Co-operative has been organized, to engage in the general business of handling feed, farm products, fuel and oil products. Provision has been made for the operating of warehouses and stores in the general conduct of the business.

Superior, Wis.—Final payment on the old Daisy Mill properties here was made to the city July 15 by the Van Dusen Harrington Co., Minneapolis. A \$3,000 check to the city by the King Midas millers completed a transaction begun here three years ago when the firm took over the abandoned mill on a lease-purchase agreement contract, after lengthy negotiations with the city.—H.C.B.

Superior, Wis.—Circuit Judge Alvin C. Reis at Madison ruled July 21 that the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., operator of a grain elevator here was not entitled to a refund of \$6,686.47 in state taxes paid on 1938 and 1939 income. The company claimed the refund on the ground it was entitled to deduct \$17,443.59 of occupational taxes it paid during those years. Upholding the department of taxation, Judge Reis said the firm should have claimed the deduction before it paid the income taxes.—H.C.B.

WYOMING

Lusk, Wyo.—The Lusk Elevator has installed a new 30-ton scale with 30 ft. deck. A new office has been completed and approaches have been regraveled.

Supply Trade

Today's advertising will keep you tuned up for tomorrow's BIGGER DRIVE.

Minneapolis, Minn.—O. J. Mickey, for 17 years flour, feed and cereal mill engineer for the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., is now milling engineer for Cargill, Inc.

Delavan, Ill.—Soweigh Scale Co. announces that it is represented in Iowa by two direct representatives, Glenn H. Williams, Clearfield, and George W. Smith, Webster City. These two men have diagonal quarters of the state.

Washington, D. C.—Preference rating order P-27, applying to elevators and escalators, was revoked Aug. 3. General conservation order L-89 was amended Aug. 2 by defining elevator as meaning a hoisting and lowering mechanism with a car or platform which moves in guides in a substantially vertical direction.

Steinlite Moisture Testers were recently purchased by the following Ontario companies: W. G. Thompson and T. C. Warwick & Sons, Blenheim; M. J. Smith, Chatham; Essex Farmers Limited, Essex; Harrow Farmers Limited, Harrow; H. E. Webster, Merlin; Maple Leaf Mfg. Co., Port Colborne; St. Lawrence Starch Co., Ltd., Port Credit; Essex Hybrid Seed Co., Ltd., Riverside; Greenmelk Co., Ltd., Wallaceburg.

New synthetic resin-base machinery finishes possess greater durability than oil or varnish-type enamels. They are relatively unaffected by contact with petroleum oils or grease, and highly volatile thinners affect them but slightly. Dark-colored machinery finishes of this type retain their life and good looks despite intense heat. The flexibility of the finish renders it resistant to knocks and minimizes cracking or chipping.

Chicago, Ill.—Robert H. Morse, Jr., who has been branch manager successively of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.'s offices at Cincinnati, Dallas and Boston, has recently taken his position as Assistant Sales Manager with A. C. Dodge, Vice Pres. and Sales Manager, John Elmburg, formerly manager of the Diesel Engine Department at St. Paul, Minn., has been made manager of the Boston Branch to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Morse.

Six \$200 college scholarships will be awarded by Westinghouse to winners of the seventh annual National 4-H Club rural electrification contest now in progress. Contestants will prepare reports on electrical studies and projects to serve as the basis for selecting the winners. In addition to scholarships, free trips to the 4-H Club Congress at Chicago, Nov. 27 to Dec. 5, will be provided for winners of state contests, and gold pins for winners in county competitions. The contest is conducted by the Extension Service of state agricultural colleges, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Nat'l Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work.

Field Seeds

Camden, N. J.—A receiver has been appointed for Henry A. Dreer, Inc.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Wm. B. Early, pres. of the Aggeler & Musser Seed Co., died Aug. 5.

Halsey, Ore.—Fire destroyed about 72,000 pounds of rye grass seed on 60 acres at the Frank Gibson farm.—F. K. H.

St. Hilaire, Minn.—Grass seed and stripers will be stored in the garage building purchased by the Tobin Seed Co.

Minonk, Ill.—Geo. Krug, corn breeder, died July 25. He originated Krug corn which became famous 20 years ago thruout the corn belt.

Clarinda, Ia.—An old wooden building has been taken down by the Berry Seed Co. to make room for a new building being added, 80x110 ft., for drying seed corn.

Whittier, Cal.—A complete line of seeds and feeds will be carried in the second store and warehouse opened by the Whittier Feed Store, on the Santa Fe tracks.

Columbia, Mo.—Production of orchard grass seed in Missouri this year is estimated at 60,000 bus., against 50,000 bus. in 1941, by A. C. Brittain, agricultural statistician.—P. J. P.

David City, Neb.—The Central Seed Co., of which John Eberly is owner, has moved into its new fireproof building, 40x60 ft., containing office, retail room and seed cleaning department.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The South Dakota Seed Dealers Ass'n has elected R. D. Gage of this city president, L. C. Royhl, of Vermilion vice pres., and Sam H. Bober of Newell, sec'y.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its convention at East Lansing Aug. 26 in the horticultural building of Michigan State College. David E. Burgess of Galesburg is sec'y-treas.

Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1941, in bus., except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED		Shipments	
Receipts		1942	1941
Chicago	84,000	123,000	13,000
Duluth	240,990	218,559	565,930
Milwaukee	.....	7,150	206,845
Minneapolis	446,600	722,400	163,800
Spokane	1,800	1,800	161,000
Superior	141,874	200,337	504,831
			214,000
KAFIR AND MILO			
Ft. Worth	225,000	120,000	97,500
Hutchinson	18,000	9,000	117,000
Kansas City	205,800	63,000	145,200
Omaha	1,500	.....	132,000
St. Joseph	4,500	3,000	.....
St. Louis	11,200	23,800	23,800
Wichita	1,600	.....	4,200
			6,500
CLOVER			
Chicago, lbs.	121,000	176,000	81,000
Milw'kee, lbs.	1,595	.....	67,880
			25,595
TIMOTHY			
Chicago, lbs.	169,000	106,000	77,000
Milw'kee, lbs.	1,760	93,500	10,136
			14,625
CANE SEED			
Ft. Worth	9,000	.....	3,000
Hutchinson	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	5,600	1,400	1,800

Lindbergh, Mo.—A truck of the Missouri Hybrid Seed Corn Co. carrying ten men to work at 7:15 a. m., July 21, was struck by a negligently driven truck three miles west of this place, fatally injuring four men.

Kelseyville, Cal.—Fire destroyed the Cole Implement & Seed Co. store, with a loss of \$10,000 during the absence of its owner, Bert Cole. The books were saved thru the quick work of an employee.—F. K. H.

Bristol, Pa.—Symington P. Landreth, treas. of the D. Landreth Seed Co., died July 16 in his home at Pine Grove, aged 70 years. He had been active for 52 years in the business, which was founded by his grandfather in 1784.

Vale, Ore.—Two tons of four-winged salt bush or chamiso seed from the New Mexico region was received by the Vale division of the grazing service for planting in browse-poor areas, and will be distributed by M. H. Galt, district grazer.—F. K. H.

Richmond, Va.—One of the two buildings of the Carter-Venable Co. burned on the morning of July 20, destroying the cleaning machinery. The other building containing the offices and main mixing plants was not damaged. Loss, \$100,000; insured.

Sacramento, Cal.—Seeds from the College of Agriculture experimental station at Davis (Cal.) have been sent by plane to replant Russia's scorched earth. They were sent by indirect routes to the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Moscow.—F. K. H.

Washington, D. C.—The Dept. of Agriculture has announced that it will support prices to growers of the 1942 crop of dry beans at \$5.25 per hundred lbs. for No. 1, and \$5 for No. 2. The types of peas affected by the support program are Alaska, Bluebell, First and Best, White Canada, Alderman, Perfection, Surprise and Thomas Laxton.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—While on a fishing trip near Park Rapids, Minn., Henry W. Horn, Sr., of the Horn Seed Co., died of a heart attack July 21, aged 70 years. He was born in Chicago and went to Oklahoma City in 1902, and engaged in the seed business, forming his own company in 1921 with two sons, Carl G. and Henry W. who survive him.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Jacob Hartz and his sons Jake, Jr., and Bernard J., have formed the Jacob Hartz Seed Co. to operate what has been the seed department of the Hartz-Thorell Supply Co. Mr. Thorell takes the machinery and supply end of the business. An office has been built on the elevator and seed plant grounds, and new equipment has been installed in the cleaning plant and seed laboratory.

Lincoln, Neb.—Glenn H. LeDioyt, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, announces that the second year grain clubs will be called Grain Improvement Clubs. They will be made up of boys who have previously been in a Pure Seed Club. New boys will not be eliminated however. Grain Improvement Clubs for winter wheat should be organized well in advance of wheat planting time this fall.

Toledo, O.—Wm. T. Phillips, pres. of the Wm. T. Phillips Seed Co., died July 18 after an illness of two weeks. He was 77 years of age. The firm was established by his father, Henry Phillips, in 1838, and William began work in the firm at the age of 12 years.

Lincoln, Neb.—At the Nebraska State Fair, Sept. 6 to 11 a contest will be conducted to direct attention to those varieties of wheat grown in Nebraska that possess characteristics acceptable to the grain trade. Winners of the state contest are eligible to compete for national honors against the finest samples of wheat grown in the hard red winter wheat belt. Five cash prizes will be awarded on basis of quality for milling and baking.

C.C.C. Legume Buying Contract Objectionable

The A.A.A. has passed out the contracts with dealers for handling the winter legume crops of 1942.

The seeds are to be shipped without germination tests and if not up to grade the dealer is required to collect from the farmer and remit to the C.C.C. The dealer will receive nothing for thus serving as collection agent.

Dealers are required to examine county records to note liens against the crop, work that was done formerly by the C.C.C.

Some dealers declare they will not handle seed under such a contract. Why should they assume all the responsibilities of handling the seeds?

Florida Seedsmen Meet

The annual meeting of the Florida Seedsmen's Ass'n was held at Hotel Orange Court, Orlando, Fla., July 23.

The social features actually got under way the afternoon and evening of July 22 with a cocktail party and Dutch dinner enlivened by entertainment and a floor show, Stuart Simpson acting as master of ceremonies.

Richard Simpson spoke on Responsibility of Florida Seedsmen during the War Emergency when the business session began July 23.

Miss Mildred V. Henry, state seed analyst, told of New Seed Laws and Regulations.

Stuart Simpson had as his topic Government A.A.A. Activity in the Seed Business.

P. C. Smith, analyst, explained the Priorities and Effect of O.P.M. Orders upon Seedsmen.

Wm. G. Boyd, O.P.A. price analyst, spoke on Price Regulations, Price Fixing and Ceilings.

OFFICERS elected are: Pres., H. R. Bingham, Jacksonville; vice pres., J. J. Rocco, Sanford; 2nd vice pres., Richard Simpson, Monticello, and sec'y-treas., E. A. Martin, Jacksonville, Fla.

For obtaining equipment for maintenance and repair under A-10 rating and using it in a new building under construction Waldo V. Tiscornia, of St. Joseph, Mich., is being prosecuted under the Second War Powers Act by the Department of Justice, and is subject to a year in jail and \$10,000 fine.

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"Crop Testing Plan" Field Days

The "Crop Testing Plan" now starts on its twelfth year of analysis of growing samples representing farmers' fields of wheat.

At 35 points quite elaborate plots have been set out. At a number of these points field days will be held where competent agricultural authorities, cerealists and plant-breeders will analyze the samples and will give lectures on agricultural matters of interest to the farmers and others of the district.

This year about 12,000 farmers' fields of wheat will be tested for trueness-to-variety. Those farmers whose samples receive a "Crop Testing Plan" "A" rating will unquestionably be able to sell some of their good seed grain to their neighbors.

Those farmers, however, whose crops are classified as "C's" and "Mixtures" will be saved losses of money in future years both in grade and yield provided they discard their poor seed and secure some better seed, either a few sacks of Registered or Certified sealed in the sack, which is the highest quality obtainable, or some good "Crop Testing Plan" "A" stock from their neighbors who may have this high quality grain.—Searle Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Development of the Portable Seed Cleaning Machine

By C. E. SKIVER of Purdue University, Indiana.

As I was returning one evening from looking at some of the worst seed stocks imaginable in one of our river bottom sections, a soda water truck crowded my car off the road and I had to be pulled out. Needless to say I was not in a very good humor, but after my anger had settled down an idea came to my mind. If that soda water truck, the bread truck, the sign man's truck and a dozen and a half other portable services could use these highways to deliver what they thought, or were able to make somebody else think, was a valuable service, why couldn't I use trucks to deliver a seed cleaning service?

So I immediately induced the milling company to build me a portable cleaning machine on a truck. It consisted of a large type fanning mill, a gas engine as a power unit, and elevators to make it automatic. While the first outfit built in 1932 was very crude, it had a fanning mill with traveling brushes. This kept the screens open, a thing the farmer could not do with the little old farm mill he had once cast aside.

So popular was this first machine that before the season was over a second was assembled and put in operation. Many of us remember the 1932 season, if by nothing else than by the fact that wheat was down as low as thirty-three cents a bushel.

In 1933 we started out a fleet of three improved machines with disc separators, seed treaters, and every gadget that seemed usable.

The Indiana crop improvement association also took advantage of this development and placed thirty-eight other portable cleaners in other Indiana counties that are now using them on oats, soybeans, and winter barley. As a matter of fact, the portable seems to have more of a field in the spring grain areas than in the winter, because the ravages of smut and other seed farm diseases are more serious there than in winter wheat.

Not only have the machines spread thruout Indiana, but also Professor Hackleman has placed twenty-four in Illinois. Seven are now in operation in Ohio and several in Eastern states. At the latest count eighty-four of these units were serving farmers in the corn-belt states and in the East.

In the immediate area in which I work the Igleheart Bros. Milling Co. has maintained a fleet of seven of these machines, has met all operation costs, paid all upkeep and repair and has retired every cent of the initial cost. With

the help of two private machines the milling company has cleaned an average of 135,000 bus of seed wheat each year, or one-third of the area requirement.

Seed Analysts Hear of Ragweed Spreading

At the annual convention of the Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts held at Lexington, Ky., July 29, Dr. M. T. Munn, an associate of Dr. L. Everson of the Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., read a paper in which Dr. Everson stated that the ragweed was relatively insignificant prior to 1911, but is now spreading thruout the nation. In his home state it is claimed there is five times as much ragweed as there was 30 years ago and that 73 per cent of fields sown to clover contain the weed.—A. W. W.

Corn in Manitoba

By W. T. BREAKEY, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Man.

Ninety-five per cent of the corn produced as grain is grown in that portion of the Red River valley east of the Red River and south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the United States border and extending to the western borders of the municipalities of Stanley, Dufferin, Gray, and the lower portion of Portage la Prairie. Thruout this area it is estimated that in 1941 2,500,000 bus. of grain corn were produced. Some of this corn is fed to poultry and stock, but the vast bulk is sold to the grain trade and shipped to both the eastern and western markets.

In this area the average elevation above sea level would be approximately 900 feet. The average frost-free period at the Station during the past fifteen years, was around 121 days. The favorable elevation and frost-free period much of this area enjoys is, to a large extent, responsible for the concentration of corn growing, while the nature of the soil, the favorable market, and the necessity for using corn as a summerfallow substitute under the above-mentioned conditions, are largely responsible for the success corn-growing has attained.

It is not uncommon to see fields containing 200 acres or more of corn. Previous to corn growing, farmers were summerfallowing large tracts of land. Since corn has been accepted as the recognized summerfallow substitute, the area devoted to intertilled crops is much greater than the area formerly treated as summerfallow. The estimated area planted to grain corn in Manitoba for 1941 was 95,000 acres.

In order to harvest this crop approximately 150 corn pickers, purchased from various machine companies, were brought in from the United States, while sufficient driers have been built to meet the drying requirements.

Yields of wheat, after corn, thruout the corn area, have proved equal to, and in some instances greater than yields of wheat after summerfallow. The corn forage tends to hold the snow during the winter months, while over the black summerfallow much soil erosion, caused by high winds and lack of snow, may occur, resulting in a less favorable seed bed for grain than the unplowed corn land.

Farmers in the corn growing district are receiving high returns for their corn, as prices for dry shelled corn have been considerably above those for wheat, with average yields much in favor of the corn crop.

Corn for forage is largely replacing sweet clover in some areas, and farmers are finding corn ensilage a highly satisfactory and economical feed.

Jas. E. Wells, Jr., who has been ably conducting conferences with trade interests as special assistant to the Sec'y of Agriculture, has been appointed deputy governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and will be located in Kansas City.

A Sweet Clover Without Bitter Taste

It is too early to know whether it will help develop a useful non-bitter sweet clover, but W. K. Smith has performed a noteworthy feat in plant breeding by crossing an unadapted Asiatic non-bitter strain with common sweet clover.

For some time it was thought impossible to get the seed from such a cross to reproduce itself, but Smith turned the trick by grafting the sickly hybrid seedlings onto common sweet clover.

This story begins a number of years ago, when workers at this station discovered the non-bitter variety among plants they grew from seed picked up in Asia by scouts of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

When the plant breeders tested this sweet clover in Wisconsin they learned it does not thrive well enough here to make a suitable farm crop.

The next step was to try crossing the non-bitter species, known as *Melilotus dentata*, with ordinary sweet clover in an attempt to develop a vigorous, non-bitter strain. But here the project ran into trouble that looked too formidable to overcome. It was easy enough to obtain seed from the crosses, but when this seed was planted it grew into feeble white seedlings—almost completely lacking the normal green color of plants—and these invariably died in two or three weeks.

After failing in many attempts to keep the defective hybrids growing, Smith finally tried cutting them off just above the root and grafting them onto the young shoots of second-year common sweet clover plants. That worked—three of the hybrids lived to produce cream-colored flowers. These flowers appeared to be self-sterile, but they produced seed when pollinated with common sweet clover.

Now there are exactly seven seeds produced in this way. Smith plans further experiments with them in the hope of producing an adapted non-bitter sweet clover.

Even if this line of investigation should finally end in disappointment, there will still be hope of obtaining a sweet clover reasonably low in the bitter quality—because this Station is not "putting all its eggs in one basket." It is propagating and testing other lines of sweet clover that grow vigorously and contain much less of the bitter coumarin than does common sweet clover, although they may not be quite as low in it as the uncooperative Asiatic species.—Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

Washington, D. C.—The normal time to process a PD-1A application was reported Aug. 3 to be two weeks.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Strengthening Bins for Temporary Storage

(The Engineering Service Department of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau in a bulletin recently issued covers the storage of bulk grain in frame or brick buildings which were not originally designed for this purpose, and may require strengthening. The part relating to floors follows.)

The maximum safe depth of grain for floors of joisted construction will depend primarily on the size and spacing of joists and the length of the span between supports.

Where the grain is piled as shown in Fig. 2, the maximum depth at the top of the pile will be the average depth plus 13% of the length of

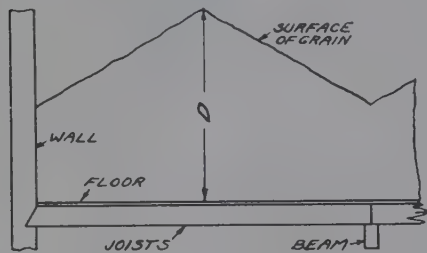


Fig. 2.—Contour of Grain Pile when Spout Discharges to Center of Bay.

joist span, and the depth at the wall will be the average depth minus 13% of the span. Where the grain is piled as shown in Fig. 3, the depth at the top of the pile will be the average depth plus 26% of the length of span, and the depth at the wall will be the average depth minus 26% of the length of span.

The Bulletin includes a chart for convenience in determining the average depth of grain which the floor joists can carry with safety.

Concrete floors resting on well tamped earth fills will have ample capacity to carry bulk grain loads of any practicable depth, and for bulk storage in locations having floors of this type, the depth to which grain may safely be piled will depend entirely on the strength of the walls.

REINFORCING JOISTED FLOORS.—

The strength of a joisted floor depends on the size and spacing of the joists and on the length of span, and the safe depth of grain that can be carried is directly proportional to the strength of the floor. Consequently, the safe depth of grain can be increased by increasing the number of joists, increasing the size of joists, reducing the length of span, or by combinations of these methods. Increasing the number of joists or the thickness of joists will increase the strength of the floor in direct proportion to the total percentage of increased thickness per foot of floor. For example, doubling the number of joists or doubling the thickness of joists will double the safe depth of grain. Increasing the depth of joists will increase the safe depth of grain in proportion to the square of the percentage of increase. For example, by replacing 2x10 joists with 2x12's, the safe depth of grain will be increased in the ratio of 144 to 100 which is an increase of 44%.

In most cases, the least expensive and most convenient method of increasing the load-carrying capacity of a floor is to reduce the length of span by providing auxiliary supporting beams in the centers of spans. This location of auxiliary beams will apply where piling is as shown in Fig. 2 or where the top of the pile is flat, and the auxiliary beam and its supports should be designed to carry half of the total load on the joists involved. Where the piles of grain are as shown in Fig. 3, the auxiliary beams and posts should be located about 2/3 of the span length from the wall, and should be designed to carry half of the total load.

Where floor joists are reinforced to carry additional load, it is important that the load on existing posts and beams be considered also.

For grain piles such as are shown in Fig. 2, the center beam and the wall will each carry half of the total load between the beam and the wall, but the beam will be carrying the load on both sides of the center, and will thus have a load equal to the full total load on one side between beam and wall.

Placing an auxiliary beam midway between the center beam and the wall will increase the safe load on the joists to about four times the original load. Half of this will be carried by the auxiliary beam, and 1/4 by the wall, leaving

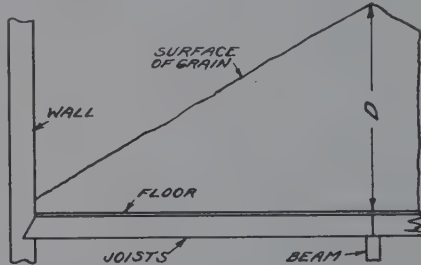


Fig. 3.—Contour of Grain Pile when Spout Discharges Over Center Beam at One Side of Bay.

Table I.—Maximum Distributed Load for Wood Beams in Pounds per Inch of Width

Span Between Supports	Depth of Beams				
	6"	8"	10"	12"	14"
10'	480	853	1333	1912	2608
12'	398	709	1110	1593	2170
14'	342	608	950	1367	1860
16'	299	532	831	1196	1628
18'	266	473	739	1062	1447
20'	239	425	665	956	1300

Table II.—Maximum Load for Wood Posts and Struts in Pounds

Size of Posts	Length of Posts						
	6'	8'	10'	12'	14'	16'	18'
4x4	13,500	11,500	9,600				
4x6	20,200	17,300	14,400				
6x6		31,700	28,800	26,000	23,000		
6x8		42,200	38,400	34,600	30,700		
8x8			57,600	53,800	50,000	46,000	42,200
8x10			72,000	67,100	62,400	57,600	52,800
10x10				90,000	86,000	82,000	77,000
10x12				108,000	103,000	98,400	92,400
12x12					132,000	127,000	121,000

The total load carried by a post will be about 1/2 the total load on each span of beam supported by the post.

1/4 of the final load to be carried on each side of the center beam. Since the total final load is four times the original load, it will be seen that the load carried by the center beam and its supporting posts will be doubled. Reinforcement of the center beam may thus be necessary also, and may be accomplished by an auxiliary post midway in the span, or by increasing the thickness of the beam. In the latter case, the load on the posts will be increased, and the strength of posts and footings must be investigated.

Where grain is piled as shown in Fig. 3, the center beam may carry as much as 3/4 of the total load on each side, and may represent a point of weakness even tho the joists are not loaded beyond their safe limit. The use of auxiliary beams to reinforce the joists will permit a final load of about four times the original, and the final load on the center beam may be 80% above the original load.

Table I gives the load carrying capacity of uniformly loaded beams of various dimensions and spans, and Table II shows the maximum loads that can be carried by wood posts. In the case of posts, it must be remembered that the entire load carried by the post has to be taken into consideration, and this may involve floor and roof loads above the floor on which grain is being piled.

Canada has no quotas on deliveries of flaxseed by growers. The Canadian Wheat Board will see that cars are provided for all flaxseed offered to country elevators.

A public hearing will be held by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at St. Louis in the Roosevelt Hotel the week beginning Aug. 24, to consider comparable prices of agricultural commodities, including soybeans.



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Grain Carriers

St. Louis, Mo.—The embargo on cash wheat for sale was dropped July 23 by the St. Louis market.

Ogden, Utah—The voluntary embargo on cash and storage grain movement has been extended to Ogden by the Ass'n of American Railroads at the request of the Ogden Grain Exchange.

Duluth, Minn.—Requisitioning of package freighters by the War Shipping Administration leaves only about a dozen steamers to carry grain, the rest being engaged in movement of iron ore.—F. G. C.

Cars of grain for export unloaded in the first six months of this year at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports totaled 16,594, compared with 24,476 during the like period of 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A final hearing will be held Aug. 21 on the bid of a New York engineering firm for the 1,500 miles of the M. & St. L. R. R., for 19 years in receivership. The system is to be divided between two new corporations.

Examiner Konigsberg has recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission that it dismiss the complaint of the Chicago Board of Trade and Indianapolis Board of Trade against rates on corn and corn products from Chicago and Indianapolis to Battle Creek, Mich.

Class I railroads in the Western District for the month of June alone had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of \$31,500,000 compared with \$14,739,771 in June, 1941. Net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, in June amounted to \$50,673,195 compared with \$32,328,897 in June, 1941.

Rates on soybean meal and oil are held unreasonable by Examiner McGrath of the Interstate Commerce Commission between points in Illinois and Milwaukee to destinations in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. and Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., were complainants.

General Order No. 16 has been suspended by the O. D. T. as it applies to bulk grain, soybeans, flaxseed and malt moving to elevators in Houston, Galveston and Texas City, and to elevators in any other United States port where the carrier has ascertained that adequate storage or handling facilities at the elevator are available.

The flexible embargoes on cash grain movement were extended Aug. 10 to include Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The movement is so light permits are not now necessary; but when they are they will be issued by Dom. J. Schuh and Wm. H. Howard under Service Order No. 80 of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chicago, Ill.—Shipments of grain originating in the mid-West area for the third quarter of 1942 should be about equal to shipments during the corresponding quarter in 1941. The increase in corn movement should about offset the decrease in wheat shipments.—L. C. Farlow, chairman grain committee of Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Aug. 1 totaled 43,618, a decrease of 2,715 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 2,522 cars below the corresponding week in 1941. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Aug. 1 totaled 28,590 cars, a decrease of 1,517 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,401 cars below the corresponding week in 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

A permanent embargo was established Aug. 10 on the movement of eastbound freight by lake from Chicago and Milwaukee by the Ass'n of American Railroads. Shippers are required to make application to the originating rail carrier, which will pass the application on to W. D. Beck, district embargo chairman, 59 E. Van Buren Street, Chicago.

The proportional rate on grain and grain products from Omaha to Kansas City was increased effective Aug. 1 to 7c from 6½c per hundred pounds, to restore the relationship that existed between markets prior to the general increase on Mar. 18. The increase from Omaha automatically increases ½ cent the rate from territory beyond in Northwestern Iowa, South Dakota and north of the Platte River in Nebraska.

Washington, D. C.—Applications for truck tires by eligible operators have outrun the quotas. We can't increase these quotas enough. We're having to choose between vital operations and semi-luxuries. We took more than 100,000 trucks out of the tire market when we dropped beverage and other luxury carriers from the preferred list for replacements. Now we must go much further, and we're making our determinations as to what new groups can be eliminated with the least harmful effects on our war effort and public necessities.—Leon Henderson, administrator O. P. A.

United States Grain in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets

Commercial grain stocks in the United States Aug. 4 are reported by the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the U.S.D.A. as follows, in thousands of bushels:

Groups	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
Atl. Coast	11,119	882	37	147	8
Gulf	11,002	163	16	0	0
N. W. and					
Upper Lake..	71,969	9,143	231	6,275	1,094
Lower Lake...	23,410	25,958	1,103	9,556	794
East Central...	13,030	4,959	522	766	184
West Central					
S. W. & West...	122,623	8,332	247	467	551
Pacific Coast..	8,267	309	30	1	705
Total	261,420	49,746	2,186	17,212	3,336
Preceding wk.	256,186	41,774	1,613	17,206	2,951
Year ago	246,702	43,701	7,328	14,077	5,471

Soybean Stocks

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on Aug. 2 gave an estimate of the stocks of soybeans as of July 1 at 23,000,000 bus., which is about one-fifth of last year's crop.

This is the government's first report on stocks of beans on farms and in country elevators as well as at crushing mills and in commercial storage at terminals.

The department said stocks of soybeans on farms in the five principal producing states were 7,656,000 bushels. This is 7.9 per cent of the soybeans harvested last year in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.

Stocks in commercial storage at terminals were 1,131,000 bus. and stocks at mills engaged in crushing soybeans 11,624,000 bus.

Exempting Contract or Private Carriers

Director Eastman has issued the following: §521.2875 Transportation of farm products and supplies. Motor carriers when operating a motor truck engaged exclusively in the transportation of farm products from a farm or farms to a concentration or storage point, processing or packing plant, dehydrating, brining, freezing, or grading place, cannery, mill, warehouse, stockyard, wholesale or retail market, or to a rail or a water carrier, or when operating a motor truck engaged exclusively in the transportation of farm supplies to a farm or farms, are hereby relieved, in respect of trucks so engaged, from compliance with the provisions of §501.61, paragraph (c), of §501.68, and subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of §501.69 for a period of ninety-two (92) days commencing Aug. 1, 1942, and ending Oct. 31, 1942. (E. O. 8989, 6 F. R. 6725; E. O. 9156, 7 F. R. 3349; Gen. Order O. D. T. No. 17, 7 F. R.)

The foregoing is described by the Director as a General Permit to Order No. 17.

This permit exempts for a period of three months any contract or private carrier from certain provisions of the Order when engaged in transporting farm products to market or processing places, or hauling supplies back to the farm.

The permit exempts such trucks from the 25 per cent mileage reduction and the limit on the number of deliveries. It also will release such trucks from the necessity of checking with Joint Information Offices. The permit will become void after Oct. 31.

Railroad Abandonment Increasing

The L. & N. R. R. has been given permission to abandon 47 miles of line between North Winchester and Fincastle, Ky.

The C. & N. W. proposes to abandon 20 miles between Eland and Rosholt, Wis., and 5½ miles between Big Falls and Hunting, Wis.

Abandonment of 14 miles of line from Atlantic to Griswold, Ia., by the Rock Island is recommended by Examiner Jordan.

The W.P.B. has requisitioned the rails of 91 miles of the Frisco between McNair, Ark., and a point near Fort Gibson, Okla.

The Federal Court at Chicago will hold a hearing early in August on the abandonment of 28 miles of the C. & N. W. between Sycamore and Caledonia, Ill.

The Arkansas Valley Railway, Inc., has been given permission to abandon its lines in Sedgwick, Harvey and Reno Counties, Kansas. Abandonment affects an elevator at Briggs.

The C. & E. I. applied for permission to abandon 10.66 miles of line between Milford Junction, Ill., and Freeland Park, Ind. The Indiana Grain Co-operative filed a brief in opposition and the application was denied.

Abandonment of 73 miles of line by the Erie between Painted Post and Avon, N. Y., has been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Protestants objected that since truckers shortly would be unable to obtain tires the shippers would be entirely dependent on the railroad.

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by
F. B. Morrison

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Feedstuffs

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Lyman Peck, nutrition director of McMillen Feed Mills, was a leading speaker at the joint convention July 8 of the New York and New Jersey state veterinary medical associations.

Record-Keeping on Millfeed Sales to Be Eased

The Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n petitioned the O.P.A. for relief for retail dealers in feed from the regulation requiring that every sale, even of a 1-sack lot, be recorded with the name, address, selling price.

In a letter to the Ass'n the O.P.A. states that an error was made in writing this regulation and that "steps are being taken to amend it." The Ass'n had suggested the continuance of customary records.

Brewers Grains Replacing Bran

Owing to the scarcity of bran and pollards in Australia it was decided to test the value of dried brewers grain in replacing bran, and crushed grain in replacing pollards in the ration of laying hens.

At the Werribee Sta., Victoria, it was found that brewers grains and crushed grain could replace bran and pollards wholly or in part altho egg production and return over food costs were somewhat lower. Pens receiving crushed wheat as a substitute for pollards did as well as those receiving a mixture of crushed wheat, crushed oats and crushed barley.

Feed Supplies

Altho production of the four principal feed grains this year will be almost as large as the near record output of 1941, supplies per animal in 1942-43 may be 10 per cent smaller than in 1941-42. Numbers of livestock, especially hogs, have increased considerably.

Disappearance of all feed grains is expected to continue heavy in 1942-43 and the corn carry-over Oct. 1, 1943, probably will be near or below the 1928-37 average of 185,000,000 bus. The average price paid by farmers for laying mash in the United States in mid-June was \$2.88, an increase of 26 per cent over July last year.—U. S. D. A.

"Full Feed Ahead!"

That is what John Schwab, Purdue University extension hogman, said this week to Indiana farmers feeding the state's largest crop of hogs, in response to Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard's recent warning to avoid fall and winter hog marketing difficulties "by better feeding for earlier maturity."

Wheat is an excellent hog feed, declared the veteran Purdue hogman, calling attention to University feeding trials which show that about 95 pounds of coarsely ground wheat will feed as far as 100 pounds of shelled corn.

Since wheat is very palatable to hogs and is an excellent growth producing grain, it was suggested that for market pigs, one-fourth to one-half of the ration may be ground wheat and the remainder ground corn. Feeding tests have shown that hogs will require a little less protein feed with wheat than when corn is the only grain in the ration.

It is necessary to grind wheat about medium fine to coarse to obtain the greatest feeding value. Soaking wheat is generally not satisfactory. In a Purdue feeding test, pigs self-fed ground wheat and tankage required less

feed for 100 pounds of gain than pigs self-fed whole wheat and tankage. It appeared in the whole wheat lot that almost one-half of the feces was undigested wheat grains.

Shriveled wheat as a hog feed is approximately equal in feeding value to plump wheat, reported Schwab.

Price Favors Use of Soybean Meal

By CARL MALONE, farm management specialist, Iowa State College

At present prices for tankage and corn, hog producers will probably find it profitable to feed considerably more soybean oilmeal in their protein supplement mixtures to replace a part of the tankage.

Only well-cooked soybean meal provides an adequate substitute for tankage in hog feeding, however. Raw soybeans or partially cooked soybean meal are much less desirable. Soybeans fed whole tend to produce soft pork, but this is not the case with soybean meal since most of the oil has been expressed or extracted.

NEED ANIMAL PROTEIN—Soybean meal cannot be substituted for all the tankage in the ration. In general, for various classes of livestock, at least 20 per cent of the protein supplement should come from animal sources such as tankage or skim milk.

During the past several years a number of experiments have been made comparing soybean meal with tankage which show that soybean meal compares quite favorably with tankage for hogs over 75 pounds.

Most tankage is marketed as 60 percent digester tankage. This contains an average of about 61 percent total protein and about 56 digestible protein. Soybean meal averages about 37 percent digestible protein or about two-thirds as much as tankage. However, soybean meal contains about 30 percent carbohydrates while tankage has only 2 or 3 percent.

COMPARE TANKAGE, SOYBEAN—For each 100 pounds of soybean meal fed about 30 to 35 pounds less corn is required when the ration is supplemented to the same level with tankage. Tankage is higher in mineral content and about 5 to 6 pounds more mineral is required per 100 pounds of supplement when soybean oilmeal is used.

Results of experiments from several states show that, on the average, 100 pounds of soybean meal is equal to 50 pounds of tankage, plus 31 pounds of corn, and minus 3 pounds of mineral mixture. For example, when the price of tankage is \$4 per 100 pounds and corn is 80 cents per bushel, soybean meal is worth \$2.35 per hundred pounds as a substitute for tankage.

Retail merchants and landlords have been warned by John C. Weigel, OPA regional administrator, that violators of maximum price regulations and rent orders are liable to civil damage suits.

Feed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1941, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	3,204	4,360	.....	.....
Chicago	11	10	.....	.....
Chicago	19,864	14,046	61,364	59,634
Kansas City	8,850	7,850	22,675	27,225
Milwaukee	230	210	14,240	15,280
Minneapolis	.....	.....	38,700	34,850
Peoria	17,120	19,520	16,180	22,400
Wichita	.....	.....	7,055	.....

Livestock Production Inefficient

By K. J. MALTAS of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

Average production records present a rather sorry picture. A study of production records for various classes of livestock plainly indicates that our livestock food producing factories are far from being fully exploited. Our average dairy cow (kept mainly for milk production) is now producing only about 4,500 lbs. of milk annually (8.3 quarts daily for 9 months); our average hen is laying about 130 eggs per year (an egg every 3rd day); our average hog is taking 8 to 9 months to reach 200 lbs. in weight; our average stock cattle are losing 100 lbs. of body weight each winter; and our average sheep production leaves much to be desired.

Can we afford this? In times of emergency or anytime—can we afford to allow our livestock to work only part time? Certainly not, if we are to fulfill the future destiny of our country with credit.

THE CAUSE—AND AN ANSWER.—There are two primary reasons for this low production—(1) low producing ability and (2) poor feeding. An animal is nothing more or less than a factory, and feed is the raw material. Some of these animal factories are good—and some are poor. Some are being operated (or fed) to capacity. Most are not.

Improvement thru breeding is the road to increased inherent producing ability and most certainly should receive every attention, but improvement thru breeding takes time—years, with most classes of livestock.

Proper feeding of livestock is the one answer to our immediate needs—and one of the two factors in our future needs. An important point to remember is that good feeding will begin to show results in a matter of days, not months or years.

FAULTS IN OUR FEEDING PROGRAM.—Perhaps the most serious faults in the feeding program of the average feeder today are: failure to use properly balanced rations—particularly adequate protein, and failure to feed liberally.

Let's see what Professor Morrison of Cornell has to say on the matter of adequate protein and liberal feeding:

"The inadvisability of feeding dairy cows rations too low in protein is shown in recent investigations by the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Two cows were fed a ration having an abundance of total digestible nutrients, but supplying only 1.25 times as much digestible protein as was contained in the milk, in addition to an allowance of only 0.5 lb. digestible protein daily per 1,000 lbs. live weight for maintenance. On this ration the cows produced 22 to 50 per cent less milk and fat than on a ration containing a liberal amount of protein. Undoubtedly most hogs and poultry are also fed rations too low in protein to do the best job.

"Demonstrations by the Indiana Station, the (Cornell) Station, and the Ohio Station have shown in a striking manner the financial benefits from the proper feeding and care of good cows. In the Indiana demonstrations 5 cows were selected from herds on dairy farms where records of feed and production had been kept the previous year, but where the animals had not been well fed. Cows were chosen that had been low producers, but they were of good dairy type. They were brought to the Station farm, where they were fed and cared for in the same manner as the cows in the Station herd. They received roughage of good quality and were fed concen-

trates strictly according to their actual yield.

"On the Indiana farms these cows had produced an average of 5,064 lbs. milk and 203 lbs. fat for the previous year, at an average feed cost of \$43.72. The average value of the milk produced was \$121.36, leaving \$77.64 as the average net return above feed costs.

"In the station herd the same cows produced an average of 8,662 lbs. milk and 317 lbs. fat, at a feed cost of \$72.34. The milk produced was worth \$207.38, on the average, leaving \$135.04, as the net return above feed cost. Some dairy-men would doubtless have thought that the cows were being fed extravagantly, for their average feed cost was \$28.62 more than for the previous year. However, this investment in liberal feeding, along with better care, brought an increase of \$86.02 per cow in the value of the milk produced, and it added \$57.40 per cow to the net income over cost of feed. Just as striking proofs of the benefits from proper feeding and care are furnished by numerous instances in the records of cow-testing associations.

BEEF CATTLE.—In an Illinois trial, fattening calves gained only 1½ lbs. per head daily on an unbalanced ration of shelled corn, corn silage, oat straw, and bone meal. Similar calves gained 2.4 lbs. a day on a well balanced ration, and gave net returns over cost of feed more than double that of those on the poor ration.

HOGS.—In trials with young pigs weighing 68 lbs. in dry lot, the average daily gain on corn alone was only 0.59 lbs. and 642 lbs. of corn were required per 100 lbs. of gain. This was a poor showing indeed, but the results would have been even worse if the pigs had been started on this inadequate ration when still younger. When corn was balanced with tankage, the gains were doubled, and only 387 lbs. of corn and 42 lbs. of tankage were consumed for each 100 lbs. of gain. Furthermore, at the end of the trials the pigs fed corn alone were usually stunted and averaged only 141 lbs. in weight, while those fed tankage in addition weighed over 200 lbs. and were ready for market.

Great quantities of feed are being wasted every day because of improperly balanced rations. It has been demonstrated many times that it takes about 12 bushels of corn to produce 100 lbs. of pork, whereas Purdue University has demonstrated during several years experiments that 6 bu. of corn and 45 lbs. of a mixed protein supplement will produce 100 lbs. of pork, in dry lot feeding. In addition, it takes nearly twice as long to produce a hundred pounds of gain on corn alone as it does with corn and a protein concentrate.

Let's analyze the importance and the economics of feeding a hog straight corn vs. feeding a hog corn properly balanced with protein concentrate:

6 bus. corn @ 80c	= \$4.80
45 lbs. pro. cons. @ \$4.00 per cwt.	= 1.80
Feed cost of 100 lbs. pork	\$6.60
\$6.60 ÷ 12 bus. corn	= 55c per bu.
12 bus. corn @ 80c (feed cost of 100 lbs. pork)	= \$9.60
\$9.60 - \$4.80 (6 bus. corn)	= 4.80
\$4.80 ÷ 45 lbs. pro. conc.	= 1.066c per lb.
1.066c x 100	= 10.66c per cwt.

What do these figures mean? They mean that if 6 bus. of corn and 45 lbs. of a good concentrate are equal to 12 bus. of corn in producing pork that:

(1) When corn is worth 80c, this protein concentrate is worth \$10.66 per cwt. in terms of results, or

(2) When this concentrate can be bought for \$4 per cwt., corn is worth only 55c per bu.

Shark Liver Oil a Substitute for Cod Liver Oil

M. Guiterrez, a Philippine scientist, reports that the total percentage of oil extractable from the liver of the sawfish, *pristis microdon*, was 8.24, and from that of the sharp nosed shark, *scoliodon palasorrah*, was 4.88. Both are edible fishes of Manila. The former thus yielded nearly double the amount of oil, but the latter contained much more vitamin A, 2,400 as compared with 300 U.S.P. XI. units per g.

The shark liver oil can thus be used as a valuable substitute for cod liver oil, samples of which had values between 1,500 and 2,100 U.S.P. units per gram.

Diet Deficient in Phosphorus

The effect on rats over a period of 7 weeks of adding vitamin D to a stock diet, and of adding phosphorus and vitamin D to Steenbock's diet No. 2965 and to the author's diet No. 803, both low in P, was studied by measuring the weight increase, the percentage bone ash, and the width of the uncalcified cartilage of the tibia. The percentage composition of diet No. 803, was starch 65, cottonseed flour 20, casein 6, egg albumin 1, salt 1, cottonseed oil containing carotene 2, and calcium carbonate 3.

The authors conclude that addition of phosphorus alone, but not of vitamin D alone, to the diet No. 803 sufficed to produce normal growth and calcification, but with diet No. 2965 neither of these additions could achieve this effect. . . . The question of the relation of the normal degree of calcification to body-weight when the latter is not normal for age is discussed.—*Journal of Nutrition*.



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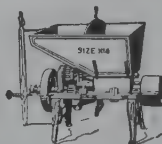
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Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1941, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Boston	132	231	.....	.....
Chicago	1,072	973	348
Fort Worth	11
Kansas City	2,520	1,350	198
St. Louis	36	72	48



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Akron, O.—The B. F. Goodrich Co., which has been making brooders for henneries, reveals that the government has banned the use of rubber in these brooders as non-essential. The job of rearing the chicks is given back to the hens.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Attendance of 3,000 at the convention of the International Baby Chick Ass'n, July 20 to 25, was nearly double what was expected. Among the speakers were Clifford D. Carpenter of Allied Mills and R. M. Bethke of the Ohio Experiment Station on poultry feeding.

Eggs before incubation contained an average of 61 micrograms of nicotinic acid per egg. During incubation the content rose until the hatching chick contained 10 times as much; this increase began only during the second half of incubation. It is concluded by Dawn and Handler that the chick embryo can synthesize nicotinic acid.

Potato meal and tapioca meals at levels of 20% and town "waste" at a level of 30% in the ration were found to be satisfactory substitutes for the usual kinds of poultry food in the rearing of pullets and cockerels when given as dry mash. Higher levels produced no harmful effects although growth was less satisfactory, according to A. M. McMillan and F. J. Dudley, in Harper Adams Utility Poultry Journal.

Soybean as Substitute in Chicken Mash

Discovery and proof of the worthwhileness of soybean as a chicken mash mix to help replace various fish meals either cut off entirely or reduced in volume because of the war has been made at Washington State College by Carroll I. Draper, assistant poultry husbandman, and Morris Rhian, assistant chemist. The new discovery is the most significant of several essential new research findings in the poultry field.

It has taken two fortunate years of research to point to poultry raisers that soybean oil meal may replace herring and pilchard meal up to 60 percent of its protein with no loss to the chick whatsoever.

Since pilchard and herring meal are becoming scarcer, experiments are now speedily proceeding to see what loss of food values might come by reducing the fish meal percentage and replacing with soybean.—F.K.H.

Alfalfa Has Advantages Over Dried Cereal Grass

From the standpoint of improving hatchability, alfalfa leaf meal is better than the same amount of dried cereal grass.

This principle is well established now, because it held true consistently in three-year trials by W. W. Cravens and J. G. Halpin, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

Why alfalfa leaf meal is better for hatchability cannot be answered at present. A number of suggested reasons may be dismissed, because the evidence is against them.

It is not a question of vitamin K, because dried cereal grass proved twice as rich in this factor compared with alfalfa leaf meal.

Neither is it a matter of riboflavin, because supplements of this vitamin failed to improve a breeding ration containing dried cereal grass.

Likewise extra manganese did not help a ration carrying dried cereal grass instead of alfalfa.

One puzzling consideration is that from the standpoint of making it possible for hens to produce hatchable eggs, alfalfa leaf meal

seems to have more advantage over cereal grass in the winter than in the spring. It was this which suggested manganese may be a factor, since research here has shown that chickens do not utilize manganese very well when they get little sunlight. But since it is now clear that manganese is not involved, there must be some other explanation.

Altho dried cereal grass is inferior to alfalfa leaf meal on the basis of the hatchability of the eggs produced, nevertheless cereal grass contains more vitamin K, the factor which assures good blood-clotting in newly-hatched chicks.

Poultry Diseases Prevented by Adequate Nutrition

By DR. CLIFFORD D. CARPENTER, of Allied Mills, before International Baby Chick Ass'n

As a recognized science, avian pathology is less than 25 years old. In the past two decades the geneticist, the biochemist and the husbandman have become familiar with the interlocking relationship of their respective fields with mortality.

Diseases such as pullorum disease, laryngotracheitis, fowl pox and omphalitis can be controlled and parasites, including roundworms, lice and mites, no longer need be a menace to poultry health. If adequate nutrition is provided, rickets, curled-toe paralysis, perosis, dermatitis and other avitaminoses can be prevented.

NUTRITION.—For many years the poultryman has thought in terms of minimum feed requirements. It is recognized today that everything should be done to encourage the highest possible feed intake, since this means not only increased egg production, but also a better rate of growth and greater resistance against disease. Scientists agree that more is known about the scientific feeding of chickens than mammals, including humans. There is a sharp contrast between our present knowledge of poultry nutrition and that of a few years ago. Principal nutrition factors which influence poultry profits are: adequate daily feed intake, ingredient quality, vitamin content of the feed and ratio of mash to grain.

DAILY FEED INTAKE.—Heavy breeds require more than 96 pounds of feed a year to support the body requirements and a 50 per cent egg production of a hen. Leghorns require from 85 to 90 pounds. This amount is 15 to 20 pounds more than was thought to be necessary a few years ago. Many high producing flocks of heavy breeds consume daily 36 to 38 pounds of total feed per 100 birds; an amount nearly double that considered to be necessary in the past. Experiment stations urge poultry farmers to feed materials of high quality, since formula alone is not enough. The present emergency precludes the securing of certain poultry-feed ingredients of high quality in great quantities; therefore, care must be exercised in making purchases.

VITAMIN REQUIREMENTS.—In contrast to a decade ago, many vitamin requirements of the hen now are known. Modern chemistry has disclosed methods of determining the quantitative vitamin content of important ingredients.

Altho nondegerminated farm grains contain many vitamins necessary to maintain health, growth and egg production, both profitable layers and breeders need relatively large quantities of vitamins A, D and riboflavin, which are not present in farm grains, with the possible exception of good alfalfa and yellow corn. These three important vitamins command a premium on today's market, and the good poultryman is as much concerned with knowing that his feeds contain these vitamins in ade-

quate amounts as that they contain adequate proteins, carbohydrates and fats.

RATIO OF MASH TO GRAIN.—Fall and early winter eggs command high prices because this production is recognized as out-of-season laying. Most authorities agree that the protein content of a laying and/or breeding mash should be 20 per cent. A hen laying 50 per cent for the year should consume about 48 pounds of a high quality, 20 per cent protein mash and 48 pounds of grain. This provides a daily diet of about 15 per cent protein.

It has been found that to support normal growth gains, and egg production from September to February, the protein intake must be in excess of that normally consumed when layers are offered mash and grain free choice. The hand feeding of grain usually prevents loss of body weight and the resulting loss of production which often is followed by a molt.

Pantothenic Acid

R. V. Boucher of Penn State College tells of pantothenic acid as a constituent of poultry feeds. He says:

The chemical composition of this vitamin has been tentatively established as pantothenic acid. This was reported at a meeting of the American Chemical Society. Like riboflavin it is strongly growth promoting and the two also occur in many of the same foodstuffs.


An inadequate intake of the anti-dermatitis vitamin in chicks results in dermatitis of the feet and shanks, and incrustations around the mandible and eyes. At the same time the rate of growth will be depressed. It has also been

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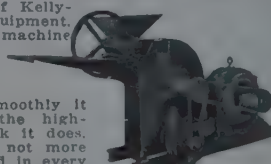
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suggested that the anti-dermatosis vitamin is necessary for hatchability and that the supply in the newly hatched chick depends upon the diet of the hen. It has not been shown that mammals require this factor.

Among the best sources of this material are peanut meal, molasses, soybean oil meal, rice bran, alfalfa and yeast. Practical storage studies have not been carried out on this vitamin as yet, but from a consideration of its chemical and physical properties, it does not appear probable that serious losses would likely occur during storage.

Protein Is Essential for Growing Turkeys

By ROSS M. SHERWOOD, Chief, Division of Poultry Husbandry, Texas Agri. Exp. Station

Growing turkeys must have adequate amounts of protein according to the work of Dr. J. N. Thompson, turkey nutritionist at the Texas Station. In an attempt to answer the protein question he set up an experiment wherein one group of turkeys was fed a ration containing 22½ per cent protein, another was fed 17½ per cent protein and a third group received only 14 per cent protein. With each ration all of the feeds the turkeys were to eat were in a mixture which was before the turkeys at all times. The quality of the protein was comparable in each ration except that in the rations where protein levels were low, a larger proportion of the actual protein fed was from grains rather than from concentrates. The rations were all balanced for the other requirements of the turkeys.

During the first 8 weeks of their life, the turkeys used in these experiments were all fed the same turkey starter feed. When they were 8 weeks old, they were divided equally into three groups and each group was fed on one of the three levels of protein. As we stated earlier, one ration contained 22½ per cent protein, the second 17½ per cent protein, and the third 14 per cent protein. We will call each of these three respective levels high, medium, and low.

When they were placed on the experiment, the average weight of the turkeys in the high protein group was 2.9 pounds, in the medium group 3.0 pounds, and in the low protein group 2.9 pounds. This shows how uniformly the poult were divided into three groups. At 12 weeks of age—or 4 weeks later—the average weight of the poult in the high protein group was 5.7 pounds each, in the medium protein group 5.6 pounds, and in the low protein group 4.4 pounds each.

After another 4 weeks—when the poult were 16 weeks old—the average weight of the high protein group was 8.5 pounds, of the medium protein group also 8.5 pounds, and of the low protein group of 5.6 pounds.

When the poult were 20 weeks old, the experiment was discontinued. The average weight of the high protein group was 11.6 pounds, of the medium protein group 11.0 pounds and the low protein group 6.8 pounds.

Now, for a few words about the cost of the gains on each of these feeds. With the high protein ration, it required 3.2 pounds of feed to produce a pound of gain, while with the medium protein ration, it required 3.8 pounds, and with the low protein ration it required 5.0 pounds of feed to produce a pound of gain. Despite the fact that the low protein feed was cheapest per pound and the high protein feed was highest in price, the actual cost of feed to produce a pound of gain was highest with the low protein feed and lowest with the high protein feed.

But what is more important is that the medium and the high protein fed hens were in prime market condition at from 24 to 26 weeks of age, and the toms at from 26 to 27 weeks of age, but that none of the low protein birds were marketable even at 28 weeks of age. None would grade as No. 1 or better. At 24 weeks of age the hens averaged 12.3

and 12.1 pounds on the high and medium protein rations, respectively, and at 27 weeks of age the toms on the two rations averaged 20.9 and 20.8 pounds, respectively. At 28 weeks of age the hens on the low protein group averaged 9.3 pounds and the toms 10.4 pounds. These weights are given at these different ages because the birds finished at different ages, but the experiment actually closed when the birds were 20 weeks of age, and the weights are comparable only up to that time.

These data prove that turkeys require rather high amounts of protein for satisfactory growth. The real turkey grower can well afford to see that his turkeys get what they should have. Some think that grasshoppers are an economical feed for turkeys. Research has not been reported on the comparison of range and grasshopper fed turkeys with range turkeys getting no grasshoppers but fed a medium protein ration. It is true that dried grasshoppers are rich in protein, but live ones are very bulky and high in moisture so if eaten in large quantities, they replace other more concentrated feeds. It is also true that considerable energy is expended by the turkeys in catching grasshoppers, and it may be that they are not as economical a turkey feed as they are often thought to be.

There is an adequate supply of commercial protein feeds that may be used for animal feeding. It should be profitable to use these in turkey rations so that turkeys receive approximately 17 per cent of protein from 8 weeks of age until the time they are ready for market. The turkeys should then finish properly and bring a better price when sold.

Poultry Feeding During War

By Dr. R. M. BETHKE, Ohio Agr. Exp. Station, before International Baby Chick Ass'n

If we were content to feed poultry in 1942 as we did 25 years ago, or during World War I, we would have few, if any, feeding problems. But poultrymen do not want to go back 25 years. In fact, they could not stay in business today if they had to use World War I feeds and feeding practices.

The years that have elapsed since World War I have seen poultry feeding change from an art to a science. More is known about the qualitative and quantitative nutritive requirements of poultry than any other species—including the human. And most of this knowledge has come to light in the past 20 years. But what has all this to do with feeding poultry during World War II? Simply, that our present knowledge of poultry nutrition and of the nutritive properties of feedstuffs will make it possible to solve many of the feed problems brought on by the war.

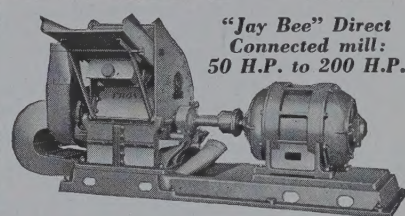
One problem brought on by the war concerns animal and fish protein concentrates. The interference by the war in the normal production of fish meals and in the importation of fish and animal protein concentrates has resulted in decreased normal supplies of these products. Furthermore, the diversion of milks into human food channels has reduced another source of high-quality proteins. While domestic meat scraps production will be normal, the total available supply of animal and fish protein per poultry unit will be considerably below normal.

PLANT PROTEINS.—There is an adequate supply of plant protein sources and these will have to be used in larger amounts to offset the decreased supplies of animal and fish protein concentrates. Soybean oil meal that has been properly processed seems to be the most suitable feedstuff to fill the gap. Experimental work has shown that the protein in properly processed soybean oil meal is at least as good as that in meat scraps.

By giving special attention to vitamin supplements, especially the supplements which carry the vitamin B complex factors, it is possible to use liberal amounts of soybean oil meal in poultry feeds. Because soybean oil meal and other plant protein sources are much lower

in calcium and phosphorus than animal or fish products, it becomes necessary to add additional amounts of these minerals when liberal quantities of plant proteins are used.

AMINO ACID DEFICIENCIES.—Certain protein carriers, like peanut meal and corn gluten meal, have numerous amino acid (protein) deficiencies for the chicken and will not give good results without liberal reinforcement with animal or fish proteins. Such meals cannot, therefore, be depended upon to completely replace animal protein. Irrespective of what



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plant protein source is used, it is advisable to use some animal or fish protein for best results. The quantity of animal or fish protein ordinarily should not be less than 20 per cent of the total protein in the feed.

Digestion of Cereals by Minks and Foxes

Digestion trials by Cornell scientists Bernard, Smith and Maynard showed that the cooked starch present in corn, wheat, oats, bread and a com. dog food was digested 90% or more by both minks and foxes even when the starch constituted 45-50% of the dry matter fed.

The raw starch of corn starch and corn meal was relatively poorly digested by both species. The starch of rolled oats and raw wheat meal was digested much better. Minks, foxes and dogs digested a common diet about equally well with the exception of the starch of rolled oats which was slightly less digested by minks.

Wheat bran fed at a level of 10% of the wet ration depressed the over-all digestibility of a diet in minks. The crude fiber of lettuce, carrots, regenerated cellophane, beet pulp (foxes), wheat bran (foxes) and rolled oats included at a palatable level did not adversely affect the digestibility of the other constituents of the diets for foxes or minks.

Supplementary Value of Feedstuffs

The basal ration of corn, tankage, linseed meal, and alfalfa meal, which was found in previous investigations to be inadequate for brood sows, was improved, and the symptoms were much less severe or entirely eliminated when the ration was supplemented with certain combinations of feeding stuffs.

Great improvement followed the addition of combinations including wheat germ, dried skim milk, dried yeast, and a commercial liver preparation. Alfalfa meal and wheat middlings improved the ration but were less effective at the levels tested. Fresh forage or pasture seemed to be completely effective. Even when fresh carrots were available the ration was not improved by their use. In miscellaneous observations no evidence was obtained of even a partial iodine deficiency.

Excessive amounts of cod-liver oil produced disastrous results when included with the basal ration, but there was little or no effect from its inclusion with rations that were nearly or partially complete.—Missouri Sta. Res. Bull. 332.

Cornell Nutrition Conference Cancelled

The 1942 Cornell Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers, conducted in co-operation with the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, has been canceled according to information released by Professor Maynard, Chairman of the 1942 Conference Committee. This Conference was originally scheduled for Oct. 15-17, 1942. The decision to cancel the conference was reached after consultation with Mr. C. E. Lee, the Chairman of the Nutrition Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n.

The cancellation of the conference complies with the request of Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, that all meetings not closely related to the war effort be deferred for the duration. The decision of the Cornell Nutrition Conference Committee was also influenced by the fact that the housing situation at Ithaca, N. Y., is becoming increasingly difficult.

Altho a special one-day conference for New York State feed merchants on feed supplies for dairy and poultry rations is scheduled to be held at Cornell University Sept. 23, this is not designed to take the place of the Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers.

Prevention of Vitamin L-2 Deficiency

The use of dextrin (I) as the source of carbohydrates in vitamin L₂ (II)-deficient diet largely prevents the development of II deficiency. A "dextrin diet" containing 60 g. I, 25 g. fish protein, 10 g. butter, 5 g. salt mixt., acid earth adsorbate of yeast extract equivalent to 10 g. dried yeast, supplemented with beef-liver filtrate (unadsorbable fraction), equivalent to 100 g. fresh liver, produced more or less satisfactory lactation altho deficient in II.

If polished rice is used in this diet instead of I, II supplements are necessary for lactation. It is suggested that, since it is improbable that I is the direct source of II, I may lead to the production of II by intestinal yeasts in the same way that I favors the proliferation of yeasts which synthesize riboflavin. The use of I is contraindicated in expts. purposing to produce II deficiency.

SAKE YEAST (*Saccharomyces sake*) Defi-

cient in Vitamin L₂.—The unusually low percentage of successful lactation of 29 female rats reared on a vitamin L complex-deficient diet with sake yeast (I) supplement indicates that I is an inadequate source of vitamin L₂ and is of special practical significance in the comparison of a vitamin L₂-deficient diet, since it is a dependable source of vitamin L₂. XIV.

SEPARATION OF VITAMIN L COMPLEX from filtrate factors, including pantothenic acid and antiachromotrichia factor, Brewer's yeast extract containing both vitamins L₁ (I) and L₂ (II), was thoroly extracted with ether in acid soln. and it was found that the ether extract (pantothenic acid and anti-gray hair factor fraction) was devoid of vitamin L activity, which was retained by the residual filtrate. Synthetic pantothenic acid proved to be inactive when tested as I or II. The contention is confirmed that I and II, at present unidentified substances, are specifically needed for lactation in addition to all the dietary factors required for growth and maintenance, report three Japanese scientists.



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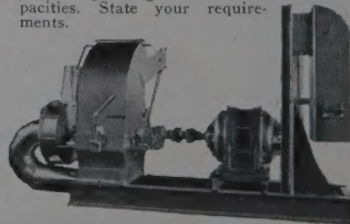
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Trace Metals and Nutrients in Foods

Bulletin 379 of the Massachusetts Agr. Exp. Station contains detailed analyses of all the common fruits, vegetables, nuts, cereals and cattle feeds for crude protein, crude fat, nitrogen-free extract crude fiber, ash, iron, copper, phosphorus, manganese and a few zinc determinations. The amount of iron present seems to parallel the percentage of soluble ash. The amount of copper in plants varied from 4 to 40 parts per million. Manganese content was variable but greatly exceeds the copper content. Trace elements are subject to a greater range than the organic nutrients.

Rely on Reputation Rather Than Guaranteed Analysis

State and national laws require feeds to comply with the declared guaranties of protein, fat and crude fiber.

Inspectors look for a deficiency in protein, as that ingredient costs money, and look for an excess of crude fiber, as that indicates the addition of an adulterant.

The feeder who looks to the percentage of protein on the label has only a rough guide to the value of the feed and may be disappointed in the results. The animal and vegetable proteins are so numerous that only the manufacturer of the commercial mixed feed knows its real value. The different proteins differ in their nutritive value and adaptability, by reason of the difference in the 23 or more amino acids composing the proteins.

Chemical analysis in the chemical laboratory determines the nitrogen and it is the common practice to multiply the figure thus obtained by 6.25 and to report this as the crude protein. In the case of grains 5.83 is more exact. There is no distinction made between protein and non-protein nitrogen. Since the percentage of non-protein nitrogen found in different animal and vegetable tissues varies considerably it is possible to have an error as high as 40 per cent in the amount of true protein.

The research departments of the larger feed manufacturing concerns long ago found out that actual feeding tests were needed to determine the real value of a feed ingredient.

Such feeding tests are known as the biological method. The feed manufacturer learns by the biological test just what to expect of each kind of protein and its adaptability in the nutrition of the cattle, hogs and poultry from birth to maturity. When the reputable manufacturer represents that a certain feed will meet the specified requirement the feeder can safely rely on the guaranty when making the purchase.

Help the National Scrap Harvest

In the National Scrap Harvest being conducted during the month of August grain elevators can be of material assistance by volunteering the use of their scales to weigh the scrap delivered by patriotic citizens.

In McLean County, Ill., services as weighing depots were contributed by the Stubblefield Elevator, McLean; Webb Elevator, LeRoy; Brittain Elevator, Saybrook; Colfax Farmers' Elevator, Colfax; Weston Grain Co., Weston; Boise & Blessman Elevator, Carlock, and City Water Works, Normal.

Last January there were some 40 steelmaking furnaces shut down because of lack of iron and steel scrap. On Mar. 2, 1942, the official figures of the American Iron & Steel Institute indicated that there were 20 furnaces closed because of lack of scrap. As of June 15, there were no furnaces down because of lack of iron and steel scrap.

At the present time, inventories are dangerously low, on a nationwide basis, being a little more than one month's supply. Inventories at the end of June were estimated at about 3,-

000,000 net tons as against about 2,500,000 on Jan. 1. We must enter the winter with a substantial inventory if we are to be assured of maximum steel production. In the first six months of this year, it is estimated there were shipped from all collecting sources, according to figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines, around 13,700,000 net tons of iron and steel scrap. We must collect and ship to mills a total of 17,000,000 net tons between July 1 and Dec. 31.

The Flour Millers Export Ass'n is being organized with headquarters at Washington to operate under the Webb-Pomerene Act as an exporter to Latin-America.

The conference of the C.C.C. with soybean processors has been postponed. Present thought is that the government will buy the beans to maintain the guaranteed price, and resell to processors at a loss, so the processors can sell the meal in competition with other feeds.

Getting Accurate Weights

SCALE SALESMAN: "Our new scale dial so clearly exhibits the weight of a load of grain to the driver of a truck, you will never have any controversies over the number of pounds weighed."

PAT O'HARA, new manager for the elevator: "I don't see the need of your new-fangled indicator. I can see what the grain weighs, and if the farmer driving the load will not trust me that far, he better take his grain elsewhere. In the old country we didn't have any of these new-fangled machines. We just threw a plank across a stool or a stump and put the pig on one end of the board and a big stone on the other end and shifted the plank across the stool until it was in balance, and then guessed the weight of the stone, and that was the weight of the pig."

Distillers are required to stop producing beverage alcohol by Nov. 1, their capacity being devoted to industrial alcohol.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

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The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables										32
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS										
600	18.75	610	19.06	620	19.38	630	19.69	640	20.00	48
650	20.31	660	20.63	670	20.94	680	21.25	690	21.56	56
700	21.88	710	22.19	720	22.50	730	22.81	740	23.13	60
750	23.44	760	23.75	770	24.06	780	24.38	790	24.69	70
800	25.00	810	25.31	820	25.63	830	25.94	840	26.25	75
850	26.56	860	26.88	870	27.19	880	27.50	890	27.81	
900	28.13	910	28.44	920	28.75	930	29.06	940	29.38	
950	29.69	960	30.00	970	30.31	980	30.63	990	30.94	
1000	31.25	1010	31.56	1020	31.88	1030	32.19	1040	32.50	
1050	32.81	1060	33.13	1070	33.44	1080	33.75	1090	34.06	
1100	34.38	1110	34.69	1120	35.00	1130	35.31	1140	35.63	
1150	35.94	1160	36.25	1170	36.56	1180	36.88	1190	37.19	
1200	37.50	1210	37.81	1220	38.13	1230	38.44	1240	38.75	
1250	39.06	1260	39.38	1270	39.69	1280	40.00	1290	40.31	
1300	40.63	1310	40.94	1320	41.25	1330	41.56	1340	41.88	
1350	42.19	1360	42.50	1370	42.81	1380	43.13	1390	43.44	
1400	43.75	1410	44.06	1420	44.38	1430	44.69	1440	45.00	
1450	45.31	1460	45.63	1470	45.94	1480	46.25	1490	46.56	
1500	46.88	1510	47.19	1520	47.50	1530	47.81	1540	48.13	
1550	48.44	1560	48.75	1570	49.06	1580	49.38	1590	49.69	
1600	50.00	1610	50.31	1620	50.63	1630	50.94	1640	51.25	
1650	51.56	1660	51.88	1670	52.19	1680	52.50	1690	52.81	
1700	53.13	1710	53.44	1720	53.75	1730	54.06	1740	54.38	
1750	54.69	1760	55.00	1770	55.31	1780	55.63	1790	55.94	
1800	56.25	1810	56.56	1820	56.88	1830	57.19	1840	57.50	
1850	57.81	1860	58.13	1870	58.44	1880	58.75	1890	59.06	
1900	59.38	1910	59.69	1920	60.00	1930	60.31	1940	60.63	
1950	60.94	1960	61.25	1970	61.56	1980	61.88	1990	62.19	
2000	62.50	2010	62.81	2020	63.13	2030	63.44	2040	63.75	
2050	64.06	2060	64.38	2070	64.69	2080	65.00	2090	65.31	
2100	65.63	2110	65.94	2120	66.25	2130	66.56	2140	66.88	
2150	67.19	2160	67.50	2170	67.81	2180	68.13	2190	68.44	
2200	68.75	2210	69.06	2220	69.38	2230	69.69	2240	70.00	
2250	70.31	2260	70.63	2270	70.94	2280	71.25	2290	71.56	
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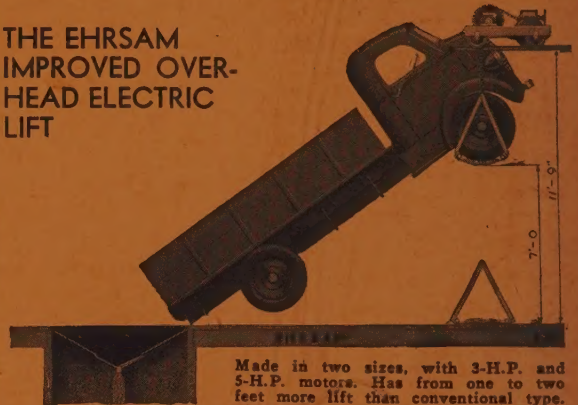
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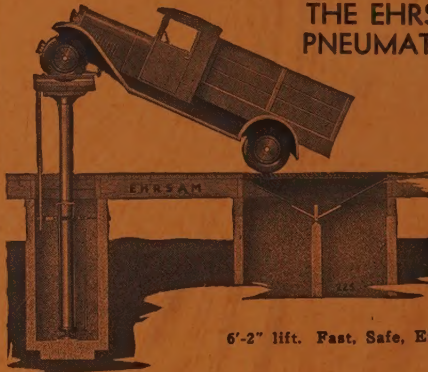
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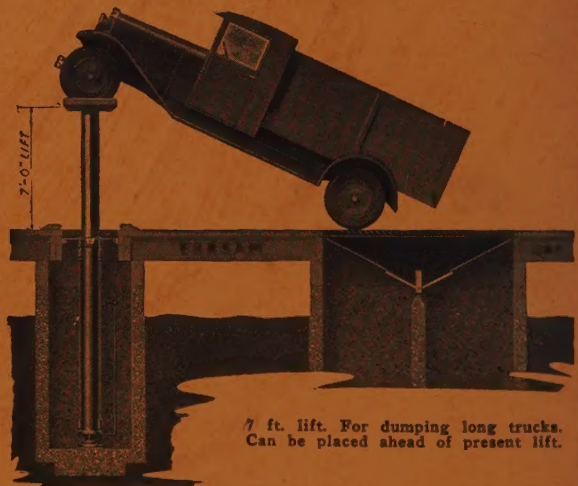
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